The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year $1.00
For Six Months ..... .50
For Three Months ..... .25

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXII. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901. NUMBER 51.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff ..... Geo. F. Owens
Clerk ..... James J. Collen
Register ..... Allen B. Farling
Treasurer ..... John J. Coventry
Prosecuting Attorney ..... O. Palmer
Judge of Probate ..... John C. Hanson
C. C. Com ..... O. Palmer
Surveyor ..... Wm. Blaushan

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch ..... F. P. Richardson
Beaver Creek ..... Frank Love
Maple Forest ..... F. R. Deckrow
Grayling ..... Adelbert Taylor
Frederic ..... James Smith

VICTORIA IS DEAD.

Britain's Beloved Queen Passes Peacefully Away.

EMPIRE IN MOURNING

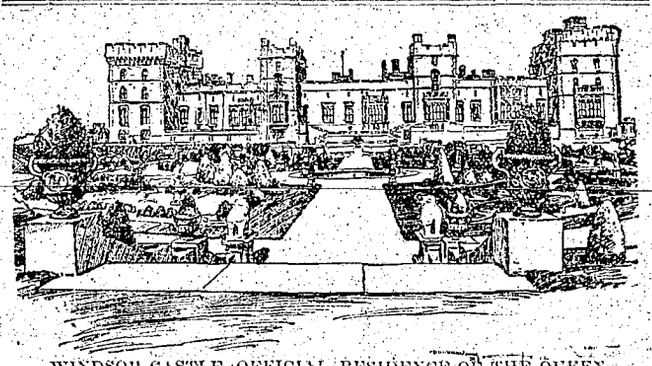
Prince of Wales Ascends the Throne as King Edward VII.

Members of the Royal Family Were at the Bedside When the Final Summons Came—Career of the Noble Woman Who Governed the Destinies of More than Three Hundred Million Subjects—Her Reign Was the Longest in the History of the English People.

Queen Victoria is dead. She passed away Tuesday, surrounded by her physicians and the members of her family. The Prince of Wales is now King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The Queen's death places him on the throne as her legal successor. He will reign as Edward VII.

The Queen died at 6:30 o'clock Tuesday night in Osborne House, at Cowes, Isle of Wight. The end of this career, never equaled by any woman in the world's history, came in a simply furnished room. This most respected of all women, living or dead, lay in a great four-posted bed and made a shrunken atom whose aged face and figure were a cruel mockery of the fair girl who in 1837 began to rule over England. In scarcely audible words the white-haired bishop of Winchester prayed beside her. With bowed heads the imperious ruler of the German Empire and the man who is now King of England, the woman who has succeeded to the title of Queen, the princes and princesses, and those of less than royal designation listened to the bishop's ceaseless prayer. Six o'clock passed. The bishop continued his intercession. At exactly 6:30 Sir James Reid held up his hand, and the people in the room knew that England had lost her Queen. The bishop pronounced the benediction.

VICTORIA AT HER CORONATION.



WINDSOR CASTLE, OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN.

The long and beneficent reign of Queen Victoria is at an end. After occupying the throne of England for more than sixty-three years the venerable woman whose name is so closely identified with England's greatest era is no more, and her subjects have awakened with profound sorrow to the consciousness that her rule is over. Not only in Great Britain and its dependencies, but throughout the civilized world, the news has been received with a keen sense of the greatness with which she has played her part both as woman and as queen. It has been the especial merit of the Queen so to fill the functions of rulership as to exercise a positive influence. By precept and example, by her eminent qualities of good sense and kindliness, by her strength of character and her love of peace, she has done much to make the nation great and to secure the advancement of the world at large.

It is a noteworthy fact that while the changing conditions since she was crowned in 1837 have tended to reduce greatly the specific powers of sovereignty she has accepted the natural trend of events with equanimity, steadily gaining in esteem and affection as the years passed. Never has she been more sincerely revered and loved than during the decade just closed; never has the quiet force of her influence been more generally recognized. The whole period embraced in the Victorian era has been the period of Great Britain's greatest imperial development. The statesmen who were her advisers when she came to the throne, a girl of 18, seem now to have belonged to an entirely different epoch, so great has been the change in the political world and in the currents and tendencies of intellectual life. In all this process of growth Victoria has exercised a whole, some, if passive, influence. She has met new burdens and honors with dignity; she has kept before the British public high ideals of principle and conduct; and if the political growth and material prosperity of England are not directly traceable to her, her essential goodness and her well-poised character have at least done much to maintain the sentiments of confidence and patriotism which tend most to make for a nation's happiness.

It has been entirely in keeping with Victoria's character that she should have been a consistent friend of peace. It can never be forgotten by Americans that her influence saved the United States at a critical time from a serious break with England. With a ministry which, like most of the cabinets of Europe, was openly antagonistic to the North, Victoria stood almost alone in befriending this government. It was her own peremptory protest that prevented her prime ministers from taking the step which might have precipitated war. It was in such occurrences as these that Victoria disclosed the moral courage and the determination with which she was capable of acting when she deemed action necessary, and it is the possession of those attributes, no doubt, to which in large degree is due her unique position among the rulers of the world. No monarch in Europe, probably, is more hedged around with limitations than the ruler of England, yet no sovereign now living can command either the unquestioning confidence or the respect which has been freely accorded to Victoria.

The change of rulers necessitated by the death of the Queen comes at a time when the empire is beset with dangers and difficulties. After an era which is destined to be as distinctive in British history as the era of Elizabeth, it was Victoria's fate to see the British empire embarrassed by war and apparently losing its primacy among the nations of the earth. Whether it has not actually passed the climax of its greatness and is now on the point of a retrograde movement is a question yet to be determined. The circumstances under which Albert Edward assumes the sovereign power as king Edward VII. are therefore peculiarly trying, but thoughtful observers will be slow to conclude that as king he will fail to satisfy the needs and expectations of the British people. However England may have looked upon its heir apparent twenty years ago, in the recent years during which he has been called upon to perform most of the public and ceremonial functions of the monarch, acting as Victoria's representative, he has shown dignity and discretion. His reign in all probability will be comparatively in all probability will be brief.

If the present threatened change in Great Britain's political and commercial status is going to make new plans and policies necessary, moreover, he will have an advantage in the fact that he is not too old to become reconciled to changes or to help in putting them into effect.

At the outset of his reign he will find on every hand impressive illustrations of the power and usefulness of the British sovereign who rules as Victoria ruled—with honesty of purpose, largeness of heart and an unwavering love of her subjects.

TELLS NATION'S GRIEF.

McKinley Cables to King Edward that Americans Join in Mourning.

President McKinley sent the following message of condolence to King Edward VII.:

"His Majesty the King, Osborne House, Isle of Wight: I have received with profound sorrow the lamentable tidings of the death of her Majesty the Queen. Allow me, sir, to offer my sincere sympathy and that of the American people in your personal bereavement, and in the loss Great Britain has suffered in the death of its venerable and illustrious sovereign, whose noble life and beneficent influence have promoted the peace and won the affection of the world.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA.

PROCLAMATION OF SUCCESSION.

The proclamation of the death of Queen Victoria and the succession of King Edward was issued immediately upon the Queen's death by the premier, Lord Salisbury, and the Archbishop of Canterbury with the sanction of the privy council. It was then made public throughout the realm through the lord mayors, the lord lieutenants of counties, etc. The proclamation reads:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward. We, *therefore, the Lords spiritual* and temporal of this realm, being here with those of her late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord Edward by grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith; to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, *beseeching God, by whom Kings and* Queens do reign, to bless our royal King Edward with long and happy years to reign over us.

THRONE NEVER VACANT.

Prince of Wales Becomes King of England Immediately.

The theory of the English constitution is that the throne of Great Britain is never vacant. In other words, the sovereign never dies, the succession of an heir being instantaneous. Hence, as Debrett explains it, the ceremony of coronation is merely a solemn recognition and confirmation of royal descent and the consequent right of accession to the throne, and is unnecessary for the security of the title to the crown. It is customary on the death of the sovereign for the Archbishop of Canterbury and the prime minister to notify the heir apparent of his accession, though even this is technically superfluous.

The death of the sovereign brings the existing government to an end. The premier resigns and Parliament is immediately dissolved. A general election is ordered and the sovereign requests the ministers to retain their portfolios pending the result of the election. The coronation is usually deferred for some months. Queen Victoria was crowned a year and some days after her accession.

Longest Reign in History.

The Queen is the oldest monarch who has occupied the English throne, and has reigned for a longer period than any of her predecessors. The longest reigns in English history have been:

Victoria reigned sixty-three years, lived eighty-two years.

George III. reigned fifty-nine years, lived eighty-two years.

Henry III. reigned fifty-six years, lived sixty-five years.

Edward III. reigned fifty years, lived sixty-five years.

Elizabeth reigned forty-five years, lived seventy years.

EIGHT DECADES OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

IN 1838. IN 1843. IN 1851. IN 1862.
IN 1871. IN 1887. IN 1891. JAN. 1, 1901.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE QUEEN'S LIFE.

1819, May 24—Born at Kensington Palace, London.
1820, Jan. 23—Duke of Kent died.
1837, June 20—William IV., King of England, uncle of Victoria, died.
1837, June 28—Coronation of Queen Victoria, in Westminster Abbey.
1837, Nov. 20—Queen opened her first Parliament.
1839, Oct. 15—Queen proposed marriage to Prince Consort.
1840, Feb. 10—Married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.
1840, Nov. 21—Birth of Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal.
1841, Nov. 9—Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born.
1842, Sept. 1—Queen's first visit to Scotland.
1846, June 26—Corn law repealed.
1848, Nov. 24—Lord Melbourne, Queen's first Prime Minister, died.
1854, Feb. 28—Declaration of war against Russia.
1859, May 1—Thanksgiving for suppression of Indian mutiny.
1861—Duchess of Kent, Queen's mother, died.
1861, Dec. 14—Prince Consort died.
1863, March 10—Prince of Wales married Princess Alexandra.
1868, Jan. 28—Queen's first book published.
1872, Feb. 29—Queen shot at by Arthur O'Connor.
1876, May 1—Proclaimed Empress of India.
1883, March 27—John Brown, the Queen's faithful servant, died.
1887, June 24—Celebration of the Queen's golden jubilee.
1892, Jan. 2—Duke of Clarence and Avondale died.
1893, July 6—Duke of York married to the Princess May.
1894, May 24—Inaugurated Manchester Ship Canal.
1896, Sept. 23—Reign exceeded the length of any other English sovereign's.
1897, June 24—Celebration of diamond jubilee.
1899, Oct. 12—War declared in South Africa.
1900, May 24—Celebrated eighty-first birthday.
1900, May 30—Pretoria capitulated.
1901, Jan. 22—Queen Victoria died.

VICTORIA'S LAST DAYS.

The Queen's Health Had Been Failing for Months.

According to a London correspondent, Queen Victoria's constitution manifested the first symptoms of serious decay during the stay of the court at Windsor in November and December, 1899, when the evil tidings from the South African war came in rapid succession. Gen. Buller, before leaving, had assured the Queen that the campaign would be "difficult, but not dangerous." So the news of reverses came upon her with added severity. She never forgave Gen. Buller, and when his name was submitted for a command to visit Windsor after his return from the war she stroked it through with her pen.

At this time the Queen first had fits of crying, which in an aggravated form preceded her present critical illness. Her excitement over her Irish visit seemed to revive her, but before the visit ended a reaction set in. The public, however, were hoodwinked by accounts of her alleged replies to addresses and other evidence of mental activity, when in reality the Queen lived as in a dream.

Her spirits revived in her highland home under the influence of Earl Roberts' achievements, but the death of Prince Christian Victor, the hopeless reports concerning Empress Frederick, and the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war, constituted a trial under which in November her health began to suffer. Still her spirit remained undaunted, and when it was reported President Kruger said the war would claim her as one of its victims the Queen declared: "I may die, but Mr. Kruger won't kill me."

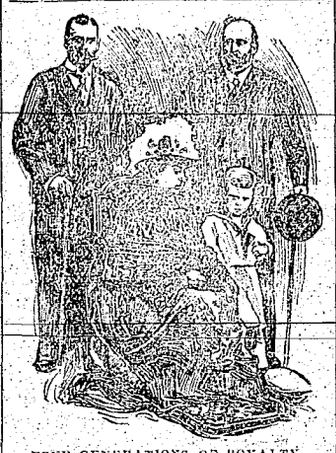
So alarming was her condition beginning in December that the royal family was precluded from going on the continent. The change to Osborne did not work the benefit anticipated, as the war news and the illness of Empress Frederick became an obsession with the Queen, who suffered with increasing frequency from depression and crying. She was constantly referring to the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and expressed a wish to see the duchess, who accordingly was brought to Osborne, but the first interview with the duchess left the Queen prostrated with grief. The last drive she had was with the duchess as a companion. On her return in the carriage the Queen was asleep, in which condition she was taken to bed, from which she did not afterward arise.

BORN TO BE KING.

Queen Victoria's Eldest Son Educated for Throne of England.

Albert Edward, the ascendant to the British throne, was born on Nov. 9, 1841, at Buckingham Palace. As the eldest son of the sovereign he became, at the moment of his birth, the Duke of Cornwall, and before he was 4 weeks old he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester by royal patent. As Duke of Cornwall he became entitled to revenues amounting to £60,000. By right of inheritance the young prince also became Duke of Rothesay and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince of Saxony, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Dublin and Baron Renfrew, and he also has the title of Lord of the Isles.

During the first few years of the prince's life the public did not have any opportunity to see much of him. The people, nevertheless, took great interest in the prince. In 1848 the prince was intrusted to his first tutor, the Rev. Henry Mildred Birch. In the summer of the same year he visited Ireland for the first time, where he was received with great enthusiasm. He made his first official appearance in London on Oct. 30, 1849.



FOUR GENERATIONS OF ROYALTY.
Queen Victoria, Prince of Wales, Duke of York and Prince Edward of York.

In 1860 the prince undertook his first extensive voyage. It was decided that he should visit Canada, and return by way of the United States. He arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on July 24, 1860, and was received with royal honors. The prince crossed to the United States on the night of Sept. 20, 1860. Though he traveled under the name of Baron Renfrew, his coming was heralded by the press, and everywhere the prince was the subject of the most intense popular interest.

On Sept. 9, 1862, the Prince of Wales was formally betrothed to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, whom he had seen for the first time on the occasion of his visit in 1861. The wedding ceremony took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on March 10, 1863, a few weeks after he had taken the oath as a peer of the realm. The prince and his wife established themselves at Sandringham with an income of about £100,000 a year. Their first child, Prince George of Wales, was born in 1865.

Five years after their marriage the prince and the princess paid a visit to Ireland. In 1868, after the birth of the fourth child, the Princess Victoria, the Prince and the Princess of Wales visited the continent together, and later made an extensive tour of the East, including Egypt and Palestine. They returned through Russia. In 1875 the Prince of Wales made his great tour through India, and everywhere he was received with honors. After visiting all the great cities of India the prince and his party returned by way of the Suez canal, stopping five days in Egypt. From 1876 to 1887 the prince lived quietly and traveled but little.

Some facts concerning his royal highness are thus scheduled:

He says he has no debts.
He loves to travel incognito.
He is colonel eight times over.
He popularized the Alpine hat.
His uniforms are worth $75,000.
He is a field marshal and an admiral.
He loves to labor for the workingman.
He spends $5,000 a year for telegrams.
He goes to church every Sunday morning.
He never allows a typewriter in his house.
He has every order of knighthood in Europe.
He is said to be one of the best shots in England.
He sets the fashions in clothes for the whole world.
He buys hundreds of theater tickets without using them.
He allows only two knives and forks to each guest at his table.
Every minute of his time in London is spent according to schedule.
He is a D. C. L. of Oxford, an LL. D. of Cambridge and a barrister.
He is the chief horse owner, dog owner and yachtsman in England.
His favorite vehicle in London is a hansom cab, yet his stables cost $75,000 a year.
He has one private secretary, two assistant secretaries and a staff of clerks to assist them.

NEW KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

MANY SENATORS CHOSEN.

Long and Bitter Struggles Preceded Election in Some States.

Federal Senators have been elected in eleven States and fights for togas are in progress in several other States. Most of those named and to be named will succeed themselves. Long and bitter struggles preceded the triumph of Quay in Pennsylvania and Clark in Montana. For years battles within their own respective parties were waged against them, but their enemies' victories were only temporary. After having deadlocked the last preceding session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, M. S. Quay was appointed by Gov. Stone as his own successor. The United States Senate by a majority of one rejected the appointment as unconstitutional. Quay, they say, is a man who never forgets, and he has been sworn in again in the Senate, where he was always a power.

HOAR.

Clark's principal enemy in Montana, Marcus Daly, is now dead, and he had little opposition in the Legislature, which elected him to succeed Senator Carter, Republican, who got his office through Daly's aid. After the bribery charges had been heard and a majority report against Clark filed by a Senate committee last winter, Clark resigned before a vote could be taken on the report. To fill the vacancy he was appointed by Acting Governor Spriggs, a Clark partisan, while Gov. Smith of Montana was out of the State. When Smith returned he at once revoked Clark's appointment and named Martin Maginnis in his stead. The Clark-Maginnis credentials were referred to a committee and pigeon-holed, Clark only waiting for the Legislature to convene again.

FRYE.

Three new Senators who have been named are E. W. Carmack of Tennessee, T. M. Patterson of Colorado, Democrats, and Henry E. Burnham of New Hampshire, Republican. The first two have been in the lower house of Congress. Patterson is editor of a Denver newspaper and Carmack was formerly editor of a Memphis paper. Patterson succeeds Edward O. Wolcott, Republican, and Carmack is the successor of Thomas B. Turley, Democrat. Burnham will occupy the seat now held by W. E. Chandler.

TILLMAN.

Benjamin R. Tillman was once more elected in South Carolina by the Democrats, and George Frisbee Hoar was chosen as his own successor by the Massachusetts Legislature, while James McMillan was chosen without opposition to succeed himself. The Senate and House of the Maine Legislature in joint session confirmed and announced the re-election of William P. Frye.

Fred T. Dubois, fusionist, defeated G. L. Shoup, Republican, in Idaho by a vote of 41 to 27. He announced that he would henceforth be a Democrat. He was once before sent to the United States Senate as a Republican, but voted with the Democrats on monetary and other legislation.

CULLOM.

Attention has been focused on the Nebraska legislative body, where there has been a deadlock over the choice of two Senators. One will succeed John M. Thurston, Standard Oil attorney, the other, Thomas Allen, fusionist.

Delaware has its usual senatorial deadlock. The Republican strength is divided between Addicks and anti-Addicks men. There seems little likelihood of a choice.

THIS BOY WAS KIDNAPED.

Seven-year-old son of Samuel D. Miller and wife, who was kidnaped by the mother from the Indianapolis home of his grandfather, ex-Attorney General Miller. The parents of the child have been separated for several months.

The Royal George, Queen Victoria's first yacht, still exists. She lies at Portsmouth, a depot ship for the crews of royal yachts when they are under repair or refitting. She is the oldest yacht in the world. The last state occasion on which she was used was in August, 1842, when her majesty made her first visit to Scotland, accompanied by the Prince Consort.

Eugene Travo, Chicago, shot Andrew Wall four times. Drunk. A stray bullet hit Willie Ostenburg in the leg.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willit, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
F. M. MICHELSON, W. M.
J. F. HUM, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. H. WISNER, Post Com.
M. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. F. EICKHOFF, President.
JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 127.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
R. B. CONNINE, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 357.—Meets every Tuesday evening.
HENRY TRUMBLY, N. G.
M. E. SIMPSON Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
P. D. BUCHES, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 302—Meets every Saturday evening.
T. NOLAN, R. K. J. J. COLLIN Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MRS. F. NARRIN, W. M.
MISS ETTA COVENTRY, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
E. SPARKS, C. R.
E. MATSON, R. S.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 690, L. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month.
MRS. GEORGE DYER, Lady Com.
MRS. L. L. JONES, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.
A. MCCLAIN, K. of R. S.
H. A. BANMAN, C. C.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evenings in each month. MARILDA SMITH, President.
MRS. C. INGERSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

PRICES ARE STEADY.

ENORMOUS DEALS REPORTED BY DUN'S AGENCY.

Wool Situation Destitute of Encouraging Features—Wheat Exports Are Large—Cross Keys, New Jersey, Man Is Slowly Turning to Stone.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Rarely has there been more business in staples and in manufactured goods at practically unchanged prices than during the period since Nov. 1. This week seems to have marked the climax of enormous dealings at figures which have become familiar. Bank clearings at New York gain 52.1 per cent over 1900, and 1.3 per cent over 1899 for the week, while at leading cities outside New York there is a gain of 9.9 per cent over 1900 and 3.4 per cent over 1899. Railroad earnings thus far reported for January show a gain of 11.4 per cent over last year, and 24.6 per cent over 1899. It is difficult to find encouraging features in the wool situation. Sales for the week at the chief Eastern cities were 1,000,000 pounds smaller than in the preceding week, and in four weeks the aggregate is only 13,275,700 pounds, against 21,504,700 pounds last year. Despite the advance in prices over those prevailing a year ago exports of wheat, including flour, from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,508,818 bushels, against 1,614,149 bushels last year, and of corn 3,472,614 bushels, against 3,097,607 bushels in 1900. Failures for the week were 306 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 46 in Canada, against 38 last year."

MAN IS TURNING TO STONE.

George Lewis of Cross Keys, N. J., Victim of Strange Malady.

George W. Lewis of Cross Keys, N. J., is gradually turning to stone. Mr. Lewis about seven years ago found that his fingers were beginning to get stiff and that he could move them only with difficulty. This stiffness crept up his arms and soon from the elbow down the flesh began to harden. The arms are now useless. The skin is drawn tightly over the bones, the sinews are contracted and the hands are like marble. The prick of a pin or needle is not felt, neither does a cut show any blood whatever. Mr. Lewis' feet and lower limbs began to stiffen and harden two years ago and are gradually becoming useless. The skin on his face is also drawing tightly over the bones and at the present rate of progress of the disease he will soon turn to stone altogether.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Parents Escape from Burning House, but Their Children Are Cremated.

The three children of S. R. McCarty, a janitor at a downtown office building, were cremated in a fire that destroyed their home in an eastern suburb of Kansas City. They were Edith, aged 18 years; Melissa, 14, and Kenneth, 10. The parents occupied a room on the lower floor and were awakened to find the entire building in flames. They escaped, but the children, who slept above, were cut off. They were suffocated in their beds and their bodies burned almost beyond recognition.

Keeps Officials from Jail.

At Hamilton, Ohio, the Circuit Court granted an indefinite suspension of Judge Neilan's order of arrest and fine against Mayor Bosch, Police Chief Stroh and the members of the board of control. They were charged with violating an injunction in the enforcement of an ordinance preventing the Elkins gas syndicate from piping the city.

Hurled to Death by Landslide.

A landslide on the Atlantic, Knoxville and Northern road threw a freight train and three cars in the Hiawasse river at McFarland, Tenn. Engineer B. D. Felmet and Fireman J. W. Collette were killed and Steam Shovel Foreman Green Perry fatally injured.

Sweats Blood Until Death.

Mary Gair, aged 5 years, died in Williamsport, Pa., under peculiar circumstances. During the past two weeks the child had been suffering with eczema, which developed into hemorrhage of the skin—virtually sweating blood.

Young Man Lost in a Mine.

John Zylankus, a young coal miner, who was missing for over a week in the Green Ridge slope at Scranton, Pa., was found in one of the headings acting like a madman. In some unaccountable manner he became lost in the mine.

Fined for Wearing Her Hat.

Ashea Waba, an actress, known as "Little Egypt," attended the matinee at the Crescent Theater, New Orleans, and would not remove her hat. She was arrested and fined $15 or fifteen days in jail.

Skaters Drown in Pond.

Sixty skaters, including many women and children, broke through the ice on a large pond back of Evergreen cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., and in the wild struggle for life two boys were drowned.

Mrs. Nation Is Whipped.

Before Mrs. Carrie Nation had been in Topeka two hours she engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight and was whipped by the wife of a local saloonkeeper.

Town Almost Wiped Out.

Fire wiped out the principal business section of Matteawan, N. J., causing a loss of more than $100,000.

Young Girl Is Drowned.

Lola Vernon, 15 years old, of Swarthmore, a suburb of Philadelphia, while skating on Crumm creek broke through the ice and was drowned. Lynn Merritt and Foster Harrow, boys, attempted to save the girl, and nearly perished with her.

Cable Power House Burns.

The cable power house of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at Kansas City was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $75,000 and is fully insured. Sixty cars were burned.

Six Men Badly Scalded.

While testing a filtering tank at Carnegie's Thirty-third street mill in Pittsburg, a hot-water pipe burst and six men were terribly scalded. Engineer John Dickerson was thrown into another hot-water tank and will probably die. The others will recover.

Potter & Kirkham Fail.

Wall street received a shock when the suspension of Potter & Kirkham, stock brokers at 57 Broadway, was announced on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange. Failure to collect outstanding accounts is said to be responsible for the firm's failure.

CREEKS DEFY GOVERNMENT.

Conservative Indians Terrorized by the "Snake Bands."

E. K. Frazier and others from the country west of Eufaula, I. T., bring reports of fresh outrages perpetrated by the Creek Indians known as the "Snake bands," who are arresting and whipping the more conservative Indians. They have revived the ancient Creek laws and are seizing filing papers from Indians who have filed on allotments. They whip all Indians who file and threaten to cut off the ears of filers for the second offense. The "Snake" crowd are even whipping the other Indians for renting land to white people. The country is terrorized and the insurrectionists are armed to the teeth, collecting heavy fines in cattle and property from the conservatives. A detachment of the Light horsemen of the Snake band rode into Eufaula and posted unsigned notices to the following effect: "Hickory Ground, Creek Capital—To Whom It May Concern: From now on all Indian citizens employing white labor shall be fined $100, and shall receive 50 lashes upon the bare back; also, all persons renting land to white tenants. Any improvements made in the Creek nation by white men shall be confiscated and become the property of the Creek nation."

SUICIDE BY FORCE OF WILL.

Frank Klufsky Abstains from Food for About Eight Weeks.

Frank Klufsky, living at 15 Polton alley, Cleveland, undertook, about eight weeks ago, to starve himself to death. He has succeeded, and death has come to his relief. His case is one of the strangest on record. He was always eccentric, but he had extraordinary will power, and he used it to a degree few people could equal in successfully resisting all attempts on the part of his wife, friends and physicians to prevent his extraordinary death. At one time he possessed considerable means, but lost nearly all of his money and worry over his troubles weighed heavily on his mind. About eight weeks ago he announced his intention of refusing to eat. He spent the days lying on his bed in a stuffy little attic room and meditating on his troubles. He became savage and morose in disposition and refused the food his wife prepared. He fixed his death to take place as soon as he had sold the little property remaining to him. Recently he made the sale, turned the $500 which resulted over to his wife, and seriously entered on the business of dying. True to his prophecy, he passed away in less than a week after the sale.

DISCIPLINE A COLLEGE RIGHT.

Principle Settled in Decision Against an Ohio Law Student.

Student Harry Koblitz, last year a sophomore in the law school of the Western Reserve University, was refused admission to the institution by the faculty at the beginning of the present school year, the ground being misconduct. The law student brought suit against his reluctant alma mater to compel her to allow him to complete his education, basing his argument on the ground that when he matriculated he made a contract that the school could not repudiate. In the Circuit Court in Cleveland the student was defeated.

Fatally Burned Under a Car.

At Vicksburg, Miss., Emma Marshall ran in front of an electric car, was knocked down and the car passed half way over her before Motorman Williams succeeded in stopping. Spectators who saw that the child was alive and safe so long as the car remained standing yelled to Williams not to move, but he misunderstood them and turned on all the power. There was a flash, a tongue of blue flame came out from under the car and the little girl was burned almost beyond recognition.

Millions for Poor Woman.

Mrs. Thomas J. Brown of Rochester, N. Y., has just been informed that she is the legitimate heir of Amos Barkley, a London ship owner of vast wealth who died early in the century and for whose fortune, estimated at $10,000,000, there has been a bitter strife. Mrs. Brown is the wife of a day laborer and works hard to assist her husband.

Trains Goes Through Bridge.

A Wisconsin Central repair train went through a bridge which had burned at Forest Junction, two miles from Fond du Lac, Wis. Five persons were injured. The property loss will be quite large. It is thought the fire started from burning coals which dropped from an engine on the wooden support of the bridge.

Great Purchase of Coal Lands.

J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York have purchased 75,000 acres of coal land in Greene County, Pa. The deal is one of the largest ever closed in western Pennsylvania. It is said that the Morgan syndicate paid $200 an acre.

Encampment for Cleveland.

Cleveland is the place and Sept. 9 the date fixed by the executive committee of the national council of administration of the G. A. R. for the annual encampment of that organization. The encampment was to have been held in Denver, Colo.

Pursuers Shot by Bandits.

In a battle between a posse of officers and citizens and a band of robbers at Flippin, Ky., Rev. H. K. Dempsey, a Presbyterian preacher, was shot and instantly killed and his son George, 18 years of age, was mortally wounded.

Edward VII. King.

King Edward VII. of England is the ruler of the British Empire, and official notification has been received by him to the effect that he is expected to take up the reins of government without a moment's delay.

Four Fatally Hurt.

Two freight train engines collided in the yards at Warren, Ind., on the Clover Leaf, because of misunderstood orders. One engine was overturned. Trainmen Prillman, Brickenstaff, Mills and Harmen were fatally injured.

Gets Life Imprisonment.

Solomon Bear, who murdered his son Isaac on Aug. 6, 1900, two miles north of Churubusco, Ind., was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Noble Circuit Court.

Store and Bank Robbed.

The store and bank of J. A. Rushing & Son at Walnut Springs, Texas, was entered and the vault and safe blown open with dynamite. The robbers got between $3,000 and $4,000.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.65; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $5.30; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 18c; potatoes, 43c to 48c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.60; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $5.30; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.80; hogs, $3.00 to $5.25; sheep, $3.00 to $4.40; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $4.75; hogs, $3.00 to $5.35; sheep, $3.00 to $4.10; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $4.60; hogs, $3.00 to $5.25; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; clover seed, prime, $6.00 to $6.70.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 3, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 59c to 59c; pork, mess, $13.50 to $14.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $5.55; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $5.00; lambs, common to extra, $4.50 to $5.80.

New York—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $5.75; sheep, $3.00 to $4.55; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; butter, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, western, 19c to 20c.

VICTORY FOR WESTERN UNION.

Missouri Court Decides that State Cannot Tax Company's Franchise.

Judge Henry of the Circuit Court in Kansas City handed down a case of national importance when in a written opinion he decided that the State of Missouri, represented by the State Board of Equalization, had no right to tax the franchise of the Western Union Telegraph Company. When the State Board of Equalization last met the Western Union turned in the valuation of its assessment of actual property which the board practically doubled and added the words, "and on all other property, $862,000." It was to this that the company objected, contending that the board had assessed this value against its franchise. Payment was refused and the State brought suit through the county collector.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Nebraska Bandits Pile Rocks on Track—One Is Captured.

A desperate attempt was made by a gang of train robbers to wreck the overland express near Kearney, Neb. The bandits placed a large pile of rock on the track in order to wreck the train, which is reported to have had a large amount of money on board. The robbers secreted themselves behind a hill near the railroad. A pedestrian traveling along the track came upon the obstructions, was pounced upon, severely beaten and robbed of all his money, amounting to $150. He got away from them and ran on to Kearney, where he gave the alarm, and a posse was at once organized and orders given to hold the train. The posse came upon the bandits and captured one, the others escaping.

MAY BAR OUT STANDARD OIL.

Texas Companies Plan Combine to Keep Trust Out of State.

The recent "bringing in" of the great oil gusher near Beaumont and the demonstration that the oil field promises to soon rival any in the United States in point of production, together with the further evidence that the Corsicana district is also growing rapidly in that direction, has caused a movement by the several private individuals and independent companies who have producing oil wells in Texas toward organizing a combine with a view of shutting the Standard Oil Company out of Texas entirely.

Five Chinese Girls Sold.

Five Chinese slave girls were sold at public auction in San Francisco, as publicly as though they had been in Canton. These girls were the property of Gong Gow, an old Chinese who has kept for years one of the dens in Chinatown. He wanted to go back to China, so he advertised the furniture and chattels of his establishment at auction. The girls sold at from $1,700 to $2,500 each.

Fast Train Jumps Tracks.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg flyer jumped the track at Glenfield, the wreckage blockading all four of the Fort Wayne tracks. Engineer Holland was probably fatally hurt, but the railroad officials say all passengers escaped injury.

Priest Is Stabbed by Robbers.

The Rev. Father J. Lennert of Chicago was waylaid by footpads in New Orleans and dangerously stabbed in the back. He encountered the footpads in a dark place. They were three in number and all negroes.

Woodman Meeting Date Changed.

The executive council of the Modern Woodmen of America has changed the date of the opening of the biennial head camp of the society at St. Paul from June 4 to June 11.

Punished for Murderous Assault.

Walter W. Reinstock of Hackey, Ohio, who recently assaulted and mutilated Nellie Morris, pleaded guilty to assault with intent to kill and was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Shipyard Strike Ended.

The strike at Lewis Nixon's Elizabethport shipyard is ended. The men won. They demanded that the non-union ship carpenters employed in the yard should either join the union or be dismissed.

Kills One and Maims Five.

One man was killed and five injured in a boiler explosion at the Ohio Falls Iron Company in New Albany, Ind. The property loss is about $10,000.

Meet Death in the Flames.

One man was burned to death, two fatally injured and a dozen others slightly hurt by a fire in the lumber town of Ashtola, Pa.

EFFORT TO FREE MRS. MAYBRICK

Reported That England's New Ruler Is in Favor of Releasing Her.

Clark Bell, president of the New York Medical and Legal Aid Society, has announced that his society has determined to take up the Maybrick case at once, and that the chances are now more favorable than ever for the pardon or acquittal, after fair trial, of the American woman under sentence of life imprisonment in England, charged with murdering her husband by poison. The taking up of the case is due to the attitude which the new King of England is known to have assumed toward Mrs. Maybrick. It is said that he has made it no secret that he favors her release. For more than ten years the Medical and Legal Aid Society has been active in its endeavors to secure the release of Mrs. Maybrick, believing that she was unjustly sentenced. The members of the society have never thought that Mrs. Maybrick would be released as long as Queen Victoria lived. However, the society has continued to gather evidence to prove that Mrs. Maybrick was not fairly tried and that the judge who sentenced her, Sir Fitz-James Stephens, was of unsound mind when he tried her case. The most important evidence in favor of a reopening of the case or the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick is a letter to Mrs. Maybrick, dated June 27, 1895, from Lord Russell of Killowen. In it Lord Russell declares that Mrs. Maybrick was never proved guilty.

BOY KILLED WITH A CLUB.

Mother Hears a Scream and Finds Him Weltering in Gore.

Rochester, N. Y., is again wrought up to a pitch of intense excitement over a murder mystery and there is serious talk of organizing a vigilance committee to do the work the police seem unequal to. The victim this time is 10-year-old Lewis Meagher, who lived with his mother and half brother in a cottage in Mt. Vernon avenue. He went to bed as usual and his brother left him asleep when he went to work at 6 o'clock in the morning. Half an hour later the mother was awakened by a scream issuing from her son's room and, rushing in, found him lying in his blood, his brains having been battered out with a club or something of the kind. Mrs. Meagher thought she detected retreating footsteps as she opened the hall door, but saw no one. The police have no clue to guide them in their search for the murderer.

MAN USES KNIFE AND PISTOL.

Shoots a Baby and Carves a Messenger Boy in a New York Flat.

A cask of home-made wine, which George Gavonetti made last fall when grapes were cheap, led to his undoing. He lived with Joseph Scorva in three rooms on the third floor of 399 Thirteenth street, Brooklyn. The other day he drank his wine freely. He was in a frenzy when a messenger boy went to the third floor, and rushing out into the hall tried to carve the boy with a big knife. Mrs. Ida Shapio ran out in time to get a stab wound, and Mrs. Fleming, who lives on the floor below, ran out with her baby in her arms to see what was the matter. The baby received a bullet in its head from Gavonetti's pistol. The child is badly wounded.

Strikes Wreck and Sinks.

The Norwegian steamer Talisman, laden with sugar from Demerara, while proceeding from her anchorage off Liberty Island at Newtown creek to discharge, struck what is supposed to have been a sunken wreck at the entrance to Newtown creek, opposite Blackwell's Island, New York harbor, and knocked a big hole in her bottom forward, through which she quickly filled and sunk.

Died in Cause of Science.

Dispatches from Para, Brazil, tell of misfortune that has come to a British expedition sent to that city from Liverpool to study yellow fever. Dr. Meyers, a distinguished physician, recently conducted an autopsy on the body of a person who died from yellow fever. He became infected and died.

Drunken Man's Awful Deed.

Frank Janssen, a barber of South Scranton, Pa., went home drunk from a ball, quarreled with his wife and threw a lighted lamp at her. It set the bed on fire, and as a result their 7-year-old boy was burned to death, and Mrs. Janssen was so badly burned her life is despaired of.

Burglar Dons Wedding Clothes.

A burglar was carefully dressing himself in the wedding clothes of John Henderson, road inspector for the Transit Company, when the owner of the nuptial garments returned to his home in St. Louis, and put the thief to rout. The robber escaped with $105 in cash and $75 worth of jewelry.

Zinc Ore Going to Europe.

Fifty thousand tons of high-grade zinc ore from the Missouri-Kansas mining district are to be exported to Europe, this amount having already been contracted for by the European smelters through the Missouri and Kansas Zinc Miners' Association.

Pension Claims Burned.

More than $0,000 pension claims in the office of Milo B. Stevens & Co., Washington, D. C., were destroyed in the fire. Many of the papers were to be used as evidence in attempting to secure favorable action by the pension office on claims, and cannot be replaced.

Kill an Indian Desperado.

Handsome Elk, a noted Sioux Indian, was riddled with bullets by seven Indian policemen sent out to bring him to the agency at Oacoma, S. D. They fired upon him from ambush. Elk shot an Indian policeman two years ago and had served a term in prison.

Eight Years for Bigamy.

J. W. Keneval, a former resident of Chicago and inventor of a coking process, was given an eight-year sentence at Knoxville, Tenn., charged with bigamy. Two of his reported three wives were witnesses.

Prof. E. Gray Dies Suddenly.

Prof. Elisha Gray, the world-famous electrician-inventor, who for thirty years was a resident of Highland Park, Ill., died suddenly of heart disease at Newton, near Boston, Mass.

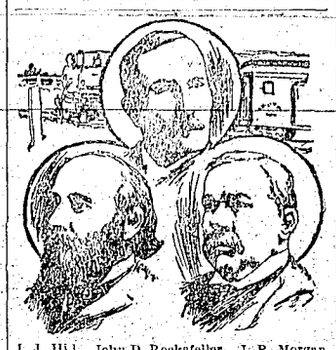
Bad Fire in Milwaukee.

The big barn of the Wisconsin Lakes Ice Company at Third and Poplar streets, Milwaukee, was burned on a recent night. Twenty horses perished in the flames.

BIGGEST IN THE WORLD.

A Great Combination of Thirty Big Railroads.

J. Pierpont Morgan's unification scheme contemplates the combination of thirty railroad systems, not taking into consideration their numerous "feeders" or auxiliary lines, with a total mileage of main line track of 69,773 miles. Already the Vanderbilts, Rockefeller, Hill and Morgan control eighteen trunk line



J. J. Hill. John D. Rockefeller. J. P. Morgan.

systems or are in position to dictate their policy.

The extent of the movement cannot be calculated in miles or dollars, as the field is practically limited only by the desires of the allied money interests. "Community of ownership" is the title of the scheme and John G. Carlisle, who since his retirement from the Cleveland cabinet has been consulting counsel for Morgan interests, is accredited with the idea's parentage.

The heavy expense entailed by the Boer war has had the effect to curtail England's expenditures on new warships. It is noted in London as an extraordinary fact that not a single battleship was launched during the year 1900, although the English yards were engaged on two first-class armored cruisers, one third-class cruiser, four sloops and eighty destroyers. It is also interesting to note that if English navy building has slackened speed France, too, has made little progress. On the other hand, Russia made rapid progress last year, completing two first-class battleships, one first-class armored cruiser, and eight destroyers. In addition to these, Russia launched three first-class battleships, one first-class armored cruiser, one second-class cruiser, two third-class cruisers, and three destroyers. Germany was a close second to Russia in the matter of naval construction, Japan coming next. Incidentally it may be remarked that the United States launched no formidable warships during the year; but three first-class battleships—the Alabama, Kentucky and Kearsarge—were completed and placed in commission, while the battleship Wisconsin has been accepted by the government. During the present year the United States will complete the first-class battleship Illinois and launch the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, while six protected cruisers of the Olympia type are to be launched and four coast defense monitors completed. In addition contracts have practically been let for five first-class battleships, six first-class armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers. It is thus seen that the naval program of the United States is more extensive than any nation in Europe.

When there is so little of international moment in European politics the chronic invalids of the old world are sure to take advantage of the lull in public interest to do a little complaining of their own ills. Last week it was the old familiar disturbance in the Balkans, with Turkish troops skurrying through Albania and Servia in search of a peasant revolt. This week it is a Carlist uprising in Spain. Next week Italy will probably obtrude into public notice with a threatened cataclysm by the anarchistic propaganda, while the long standing quarrel between Norway and Sweden may call for a share of public attention the week after. In Spain it is reported that Don Carlos has again authorized his partisans to prepare for an uprising in Catalonia, Navarre and the Basque provinces in the spring. This news naturally has caused the greatest anxiety in official circles in Madrid, where the authorities are constantly discovering signs of activity among the agents of the pretender.

The situation in South Africa has changed little in the last seven days. The Boer invaders have not been driven out of Cape Colony, and they seem to have made so little progress in their advance on Cape Town that people in this country are no little astonished at the feverish anxiety of the citizens of the South African metropolis to protect their city from capture. Gen. De Wet has finally escaped from the Orange Free State, despite the fact that he was supposed to be hemmed in on all sides. Lord Kitchener is apparently doing nothing at Pretoria and the British garrisons are simply defending themselves from the frequent Boer attacks. The situation is similar to the one which existed ten months ago immediately following Lord Roberts' occupation of Bloimfontein. In the meantime the colonies have been asked to send 10,000 mounted troops to South Africa and the war office has invited the enlistment of 5,000 additional yeomanry in England.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States are evidently nearing a successful completion. While not a word of the negotiations comes from the State Department at Washington, it was announced in the Folkthing at Copenhagen last Wednesday that the financial committee, one member only dissenting, had agreed to report that on certain conditions Denmark could accept the United States' offer to buy the islands.

The Austrian elections are practically completed, and although the final figures are not at hand it is certain that the anti-Semites have lost nearly one-third the seats they held in the Reichsrath, the places going to the Socialists and the German Radicals, who desire to carry Austria into the German Empire. The Clerical party has lost ground, as have the Bohemian Socialists, the latter losing to the German Nationalists.

The Venezuelan government seems determined to pick a quarrel with Great Britain. United States Minister Loomis reports that Venezuela has seized two steamers belonging to the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company, a British syndicate. In this case, however, the United States is interested, as the president of the company is an American.

SMALLPOX IN MANY STATES.

Disease Widespread, but It Is Not Violent at Any Point.

Smallpox in mild form is reported from many points in many States, but at no place is it considered really alarming, as far as can be ascertained. Many communities are afflicted with occasional cases of what is sometimes described as "Cuban itch," because it was first observed when the volunteers returned from the Spanish war. The disease is declared to be smallpox by physicians at some of the places where it developed.

Inquiries made through press correspondents all over the country show remarkably few fatalities from this disease. Precautionary measures are not neglected in the majority of States, and the health officers are doing an immense amount of vaccinating to anticipate any appearance of the disease.

Unmistakable cases of smallpox have been reported and quarantined in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Colorado, California, Utah, New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The Southern States, Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia, report about as many cases as usual in those localities.

The North and Northwest are having quite an extensive visitation of the mild type of disease, but the fatalities are not many. Places in Michigan which report cases are: Indian Village, 6; Saginaw, 3; Essexville, 6; Grand Rapids, 2; Detroit, 2; Holton, 3; and Manistee, 2. It is reported in Detroit that the official reports of the health department during one week reported 272 cases.

Minnesota estimates place the total cases in the State at about 300, nearly all mild. Those places from which cases are reported direct are: Stillwater, 8; Mankato, 20; St. Paul, 7; Duluth, 10; Minneapolis, 6. Most of the Minnesota cases are laid to the lumber camps to the north, and a few to supposed infection from returned soldiers.

Wisconsin has had quite a battle with the disease in mild form. The places where cases have been and are now quarantined are: Madison, 3; West Superior, 35; La Crosse, 5; Appleton, 1; Milton Junction, 1. Appleton has had quite a scare over the efforts of a physician to test his disbelief in the contagion theory.

In Iowa the disease has spread over quite an area, but has not become particularly violent at any single point. Cases are reported at Hawarden, Davenport, Sioux City, Dubuque, Keokuk, Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Council Bluffs, the highest number reported being at Fort Dodge, where twenty cases are in quarantine.

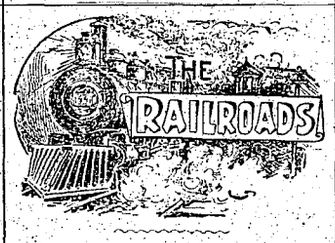
Aside from Chicago cases are reported in Illinois: At Cairo, 5; Peoria, 2; Quincy, 2; and Bloomington, 8.

Indiana is having several small outbreaks, the towns reporting cases being McCool, 4; Wheeling, 12; and Indianapolis, 7.

The larger towns in Ohio report a few cases, Cleveland having 20, Toledo 2 and Cincinnati 12.

Missouri is quite a heavy sufferer, Kansas City leading with nearly 200 cases in the quarantine, and other towns reporting: St. Joseph, 50; Sedalia, 25; Springfield, 23; Joplin, 6; and St. Louis, 21.

Salt Lake City has 35 cases to take care of and Butte, Mont., 25. New York State has had 129 cases and 15 deaths so far. Pennsylvania has on hand about 30 cases, but only a few fatalities.



Western roads have agreed upon a rate to Washington for the inauguration of President McKinley. It will be in effect in all the territory east of the Western State lines of Colorado and Wyoming. The rate will be one fare plus $2 for the round trip, except that from points from which the local one-way rate to any of the Eastern gateways, including Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, is $6 or less the rate will be a fare and a third for the round trip to such gateways, to be added to the rate tendered therefrom, provided that where the one-way rate to Chicago is $2 or less 50 cents will be added for transfer charges. In divisions the amount in excess of one fare will accrue to the lines west of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets at these rates will be sold Feb. 28, March 1 and 2 in the territory east of Colorado and Wyoming and in those two States Feb. 27 and 28 and March 1, but the sale of tickets in all cases must be so regulated that holders will not reach the Eastern gateways earlier than March 1 or later than March 3. Returning the tickets will be good leaving Washington up to and including March 8.

Illinois roads have agreed to the following rates for the G. A. R. encampment of the department of this State to be held in Peoria in May: A rate of a fare and a third for the round trip from all points in Illinois from which the local one way rate to Peoria is $1.50 or less; a rate of $2 for the round trip from places from which the local round-trip rate is $2 or more than $1.50, and a rate of one fare for the round trip from all other points in the State and from St. Louis.

A bill has been introduced in the Colorado Legislature making "tipping" in sleeping cars a criminal offense.

The Rock Island has let a contract for ten passenger coaches of the latest design for February delivery.

The pay rolls of the Wabash for December were the largest ever recorded for that month. In the shops more men than ever were employed and the traffic of the system has given employment for every locomotive owned by the company.

With the taking effect of the springtime table the Canadian Pacific will put on a fast train each way between New York and Puget sound, covering the 3,511 miles in eighty hours, twenty-four hours quicker than on any former schedule.

Charges of ticket scalping have been preferred against the Mobile and Ohio by the Illinois Central management.

The Burlington has closed a contract with the Pullman company for fifteen passenger coaches and five chair cars. The cars will be sixty feet long over end sills. They will have wide vestibules and the interiors will be finished in Mexican mahogany.

An agency has been established by the Santa Fe in Atlanta, Ga. Garrett A. Dobbin, with the title of Southern freight and passenger agent, will have charge of the office.

An order for five passenger engines has been given to an Eastern firm by the Pere Marquette company. This makes eleven engines ordered by this road since Jan. 1.

Congress.

On Monday the Senate confirmed appointment of James S. Harlan of Chicago as attorney general of Porto Rico by vote of 43 to 21. Devoted rest of day to legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, adopting amendment appropriating $10,000 to keep library of Congress open from 2 o'clock to 10 o'clock Sundays. The House appointed Messrs. Hull (Iowa), Brownlow (Tennessee) and Hay (Virginia) as House conferees on army reorganization bill. By vote of 135 to 57 passed bill appropriating $230,000 for construction in District of Columbia of home for aged and infirm colored people. By vote of 37 yeas to 82 nays killed bill allowing subjects of foreign countries claiming indemnity for injuries received in this country to bring suit in the court of claims. Passed Senate bill to establish branch soldiers' home at Johnson City, Tenn. Passed bill increasing salary of commissioner of education in Porto Rico from $3,000 to $4,000.

In the Senate on Tuesday appropriate resolutions on death of Queen Victoria were ordered engrossed and forwarded to the prime minister of Great Britain. Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was completed. Treaty with Spain for purchase of two Philippine Islands, unintentionally omitted from Paris treaty, was ratified by vote of 38 to 19. Adjourned as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria. The House passed bill to send to the court of claims the claims of Cramp & Sons of $1,300,000 for alleged damages on account of failure of government to furnish armor plate for battleships on time. Passed Senate bill to extend placer mining laws to saline lands. Adopted a resolution of profound regret over death of Queen Victoria, and adjourned as an additional mark of respect.

On Wednesday the Senate resumed consideration of shipping bill. It was made the unfinished business of the Senate, thus restoring it to its privileged position. Mr. Vest attacked it in a speech lasting nearly three hours. Mr. Rawlins precipitated lively colloquy by charging deal had been entered into between Republican members of Utah Legislature and certain railroad interests and officials of the Mormon Church to secure election of Thomas L. Kearns to the Senate from that State. He aroused Mr. Hale and Mr. Chandler, who contended statements of Mr. Rawlins ought not to be made in Senate at this stage of proceedings in Utah, as Senate could not consider the question in any phase in advance of action. The House passed District of Columbia appropriation bill and entered upon consideration of naval appropriation bill. There was some discussion of extent to which navy was to be increased ultimately, in course of which Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.) declared himself in favor of navy large enough to meet "all comers," and some criticism by Mr. Richardson, minority leader, of rapid growth of naval expenditures.

The Senate devoted Saturday to the Indian appropriation bill and made only fair progress. The chief feature of the debate was a sharp attack by Mr. Pettigrew on the Dawes commission, which he said was extravagant and was accomplishing little in the way of results. Announcement was made by him that he did not purpose to filibuster against any bill. The shipping bill was not taken up. The House spent the day in consideration of the naval appropriation bill, completing it with the exception of a single paragraph.

The Senate made little progress with the Indian appropriation bill on Friday. Listened to a speech by Senator Depew in favor of the shipping subsidy bill. Passed a number of private pension bills. The House adopted the conference report on the army reorganization bill and seventy-seven private pension bills.

On Saturday the Senate discussed national irrigation, the text being an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill providing for surveys, looking to the construction of an irrigation dam and ditches for the watering of the reservation of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, at San Carlos on the Gila river, Arizona. Mr. Platt of Connecticut led the opposition, and was assisted by Mr. Quarles of Wisconsin. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Thurston argued for the experiment. The report of the conference committee on the army reorganization bill was presented and Mr. Hawley announced that he would call it up on Monday. The House made good progress with the bill to revise and codify the postal laws. Only twenty-eight of the 221 pages remain to be disposed of. Efforts were persistently made to load the bill up with amendments to effect changes in the existing postal laws. The pressure was especially strong in favor of reclassifying certain classes of postoffice employes, but Mr. Loud of California, in charge of the bill, fought all of them, explaining that such amendments were out of place on a codification bill, and would, if adopted, mean its death in the Senate. In this way every attempt to amend the bill was successfully resisted. The latter part of the session was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Senator Gear of Iowa.

Odds and Ends.

Liner Cymric crashed into the British steamer Carib Prince, near London. Prince was damaged in her upper works.

London News wants separate compartments in English trains abolished in view of the ease with which murders are committed in them.

Martin Reich, aged 62, living alone near Shamokin, Pa., was tortured with hot pokers and brutally kicked by five masked robbers, who secured $133.60.

A shortage of $49,000, due to speculation, has been found in the accounts of Luther A. Porter, cashier of the Warren Deposit Bank of Bowling Green, Ky.

John W. Griggs, Attorney General of the United States, has been elected a director of the Trust Company of America of New York, to fill a vacancy in the board.

William Pearson was shot dead and robbed, and Mrs. Rhoda King wounded in a compartment of a train in England by an American robber. The man was caught.

At a meeting of the Southern Hosiery Yarn Spinners' Association at Charlotte, N. C., an order for a curtailment of production was passed. This means an entire stoppage of night work.

A petrified forest, covering an area of 100 square miles, has existed for centuries in Arizona. Thousands and thousands of petrified logs strew the ground, and represent beautiful shades of pink, purple, red, gray, blue and yellow. One of the stone trees spans a gulf forty feet wide.

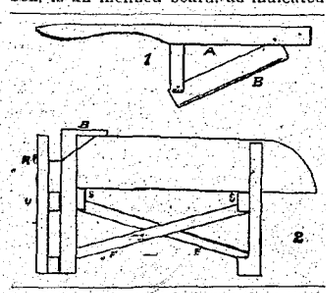
A French engineer named Vorlter proposes to bore a tunnel under the Mediterranean. According to his surveys, the length of the tunnel from Capperos Bay, in Spain, to Tangier, in Morocco, would be only twenty-five miles, as the depth of the sea in that vicinity is only 1,300 feet. His estimate of its cost is $23,729,000.

FARMERS CORNER

Fodder Cutter.

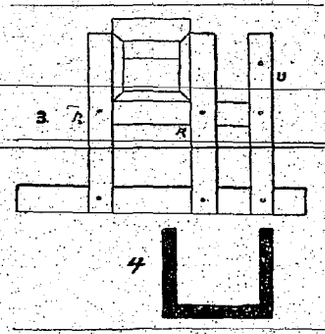
Figure 1 is the knife. The handle (A) is made of a 2x4-inch scantling and is 3½ feet long. The blade (B) is made of a piece of steel procured at the hardware or iron store, 15 inches long, 3 inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, but three-sixteenths of an inch might do. The manner of setting the blade is sufficiently explained by the figures.

Figure 2 is a side view of the box and frame. The box is made of boards one foot wide and 3½ feet long. By putting the bottom board between the side boards the inner measure of the box is 12 inches wide by 11 inches deep. Across the top of the front end of the box there is nailed a board (B) 12 inches wide, and underneath it, inside of the box, is an inclined board, as indicated



by dotted line, which forms the mouth and throat of the machine. This helps greatly to hold the fodder in place for cutting. The legs, made of 1¼x2½-inch stuff, stand with their edges to the box, and are 3½ feet high; bottom of box 2½ feet from the floor. The supports (S S) are nailed firmly to the legs, and the box is nailed both to the supports and to the legs, which, with the braces (F F), make the machine firm and strong. The support under front end extends four inches to the right to hold the upright pieces (U) in place, between which the end of the knife handle is held. There are also two other upright pieces (R R), one in front of each of the front legs, which are adjustable to crowd the blade of the knife up close to the mouth of the machine.

Figure 3 is a front end view. The crosspiece at the bottom, which is of the same thickness with the knife handle, projects eight inches on either side of the frame to form a wide base, so that the box cannot be easily overturned, and the workman can place his foot on the end next to him, and thus hold the machine in place. In Figure 3



the pieces U and R R can be more clearly seen.

Figure 4 is a bit of steel, shaped up with a square, smooth face for the knife to cut against, and is so nicely set in the mouth of the box as to form a smooth surface, so that stalks will not catch against it when feeding them through to the knife. The blade, of course, is made with a beveled edge and set so as to cut like a pair of shears.

My cutter cost me, all-told, besides my own labor, not more than $2, and does more work and does it better and more easily than any of the cheaper machines on the market, says the Ohio Farmer writer who describes the foregoing.

Lighter Horses Better.

Farmers who have watched the ease with which the large draft horses handle heavy loads on good roads or city pavements have been led to think that a heavy horse must be the better animal in all cases, and we see many farm teams that are far inferior in the amount of work they can do in plowing or in drawing a load upon soft ground than a much lighter team would do easily. Then the heavy horses are driven over our hilly roads often at a rate of speed that causes them to pound the earth so that the legs give out, and they are quickly lame. It certainly requires more food to sustain a 1,600 pound horses than one weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and when not constantly employed drawing heavy loads the amount of work done by the heavy horses does not compensate for the extra cost of maintaining them. As farmers will have next spring to buy horses or many will we advise them to turn their attention to the smaller horses from Canada if they can be found rather than to the Percherons and Shire horses that have been so popular lately. They will cost less prices, cost less to keep, do about as much work and endure much longer.—American Cultivator.

Bulls in the Tread Power.

When grinding feed for our herd, says an Ohio farmer, we use a tread power and two thoroughbred bulls. Not only is this economical, but the bulls are kept in better condition, being easy to manage, and are better breeders. All our grain is ground, whether it is fed to young or matured cattle. We are satisfied that it is much more thoroughly digested and consequently much more valuable. During winter we feed ensilage twice a day and clover hay or millet once. The grain feed is bran, old process oilmeal and gluten feed.

Good Year for Fruit Growers.

Secretary Wesley Greene, in his annual report to the Iowa Horticultural Society, said: "Each year brings some new experience which characterizes it from all others. A year ago our thoughts were engaged with the problems presented by the unusual climatic conditions which proved so destructive to the roots of trees, commonly known as root killing. The lesson was an expensive one and hard to learn, but it will not soon be forgotten, and in the future we will give more attention in our study of plant life toward strengthening this part of the plant by avoiding combinations which have proven so disastrous to our orchards and fruit plantations. In 1900 the crop was not a large one, but prices were satisfactory, plants and trees made a good growth and on the whole the season was one of encouragement. No killing frosts occurred, however, until late in the fall, so that many of the trees retained much of their foliage into December. Some fear has been expressed as to the result, but we see no occasion for alarm so long as the weather conditions are not too severe."

How to Handle Bees.

A person commencing to keep bees should learn their habits and approved methods of handling them. They should buy a few hives of bees from a reliable bee keeper. The best time to buy is in the spring. Be sure that you have a strong colony in the hive and enough honey to feed them until they can gather their food from spring flowers. If you have shade trees, place your hives near them so the bees can be sheltered from the direct rays of the sun. If the land slopes have an eastern exposure, if possible, if you have no natural shelter, provide one. We are just old-fashioned enough to believe that it pays as well to shelter bees as any other live thing on the place. All energy consumes power. Energy has to be provided bees in the shape of honey. It takes honey to provide the energy for the bees who fan the hive in the extreme heat, also to keep the bees warm in the cold; shelter will reduce both heat and cold. So if the farmer keeps a few hives he will find it to his interest to invest in a small amount of lumber. Bees, when they can gather a full supply of honey, send off new colonies. The management of bees at and before swarming time would take more space than the editor can spare, so we will leave that for another paper. Of course, in these days only movable comb hives are used, as you will wish to control your brood comb and queen cells; also have your honey in section combs. The new hives and sections should be in stock, for you know not the day or hour when the bees may swarm.

How Much Will Corn Shrink?

In the fall of 1898 an experiment was undertaken by Prof. Atkinson at the Iowa experiment station to ascertain the amount of moisture contained in ear corn. A crib was constructed upon the platform of a pair of scales, the scales so constructed that an exact register of the weight could always be made. Seven thousand pounds of corn were husked and placed in the crib Oct. 19, 1898. The crib was 13½ feet long by 7½ feet wide. The corn was then weighed once each week for a year. During the first three months the loss was 630 pounds, or 9 per cent of the original weight. During the next three months, from Jan. 19 to April 19, the loss was 390 pounds, or 6 per cent of the original weight. During the next three months the loss was 220 pounds; during the last three months the loss was 190 pounds. The loss during the full year was 1,430 pounds, or a trifle more than 20 per cent. This means that a bushel of corn weighing eighty pounds when husked like this sample will weigh sixty-four pounds at the end of the year.

Wood Lots on Farms.

The importance of establishing wood lots or shelter belts on farms that lack them is no less obvious than the necessity of raising the staple crops. The provident farmer cannot really afford to buy firewood, fence posts or building timber any more than he can afford to buy corn and wheat. A part if not all of the wood material used on the farm can and should be grown there. The profit on this timber growth rightly belongs to the farmer, and it is therefore one which economic agriculture cannot neglect.

Poultry Notes.

A drake and six ducks make an excellent mating.

The hens should always have some place to dust.

With young chickens, for a time, at least, cooked food is best.

Bran should always be scalded before feeding to the hens.

Sorghum seed makes a good feed, whether ground or fed whole.

Never make a dust bath of wood ashes; it bleaches the fowls' legs.

Give your chickens lime water, crushed oyster shells or old mortar.

When coal ashes are used in the dust bath the coarse grit should be sifted out.

Eggs turned half over every other day will keep much longer than otherwise.

A filthy drinking vessel will cause disease sooner than almost anything else.

In nearly all cases a hen that is a good layer is an early riser. Feed them early.

The falling over of a rooster's comb is a good indication that he is in bad health.

Grease closes the pores of the eggshells and often prevents them from hatching.

Turkeys are naturally very thirsty fowls, and may be given milk instead of water.

When hens are crowded the weaker ones will become poor and the stronger fat and vigorous.

Scattering air-slacked lime liberally about the quarters is one of the best preventive of gapes.

Keep a good variety of fowls. Turkeys, ducks, geese, as well as chickens, can be made profitable.

A French plumber named Garaud undertook a short time ago to ride a bicycle round the stone coping of a house at Lyons sixty feet above the street, and successfully accomplished the foolhardy feat.

Electricity as a motor for regular railway trains has been found 15 per cent cheaper than steam in the experiments recently made at Berlin.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Young Boy Killed by Joking Brother—Finds Long-Lost Son in Indiana—New Baltimore Bank Is Robbed—Witness Contradicts Former Testimony.

August Faust, aged 13, shot and killed his brother, aged 11 years, at the Faust farm home, near Stevensville. Young Faust had just returned from a day's hunting and calling to his younger brother Albert he said: "Come quick. I have something to show you." With a cry of delight at the return of his favorite brother with something interesting to show him, little Albert hastened toward the door of the room where his brother stood. Between the two rooms there were two heavy curtains. When little Albert parted the curtains he was confronted by the two ugly barrels of a shotgun. There was a deafening report and little Albert sank to the floor without a groan, his head riddled by a heavy charge of shot. The mother rushed into the room, her grief was heartrending. It had been a custom of the brothers to play with the gun, point it at each other and snap caps. In this case young Faust did not think of the gun being loaded. The jury impaneled rendered a verdict of accidental shooting.

After a Search of Ten Years.

William Comfort of Oakland County has found his son, for whom he had prosecuted a search for ten years, at Willvale, Ind. Comfort's story to the authorities is that the child was kidnaped by its mother about twelve years ago and was placed in an Indiana orphanage, where, as a waif, he was taken by a family at Willvale. The child was legally adopted by the foster parents, who will contest Comfort's claim in the courts of the State. Comfort says two other members of his family were adopted by families in Indiana, and he is determined to reunite them all. Mrs. Comfort died soon after the estrangement with her husband.

Bank Is Looted of $3,500.

William F. Sandell & Co.'s bank at New Baltimore was broken into by cracksmen, who forced open the safe and secured about $3,500. No one was aroused by the noise, and the thieves escaped with their booty unseen. The sledgehammers, picks and other tools which were used in forcing the safe were left on the floor of the bank. The thieves escaped on a handcar, which they stole from the Rapid Railway tool house. It was found at Orr's junction, five miles south. The robbery was the work of professional bank robbers, pobably the same gang which has been operating in the State for several months.

States He Lied on Stand.

In December last, after nearly two weeks of trial, Charles W. Hewitt was convicted and sentenced to six years in Jackson for procuring the burning of his store in Moscow a year ago. Hewitt was convicted mainly on the testimony of Henry and Will Marvin, who claimed he hired them to burn the store. The Marvins received four years apiece. Prosecutor Frankhouser went to Jackson and secured an affidavit from Henry Marvin, stating that all he (Marvin) had said on the trial was false and that he now wished to see justice done to Hewitt.

Leg Cut Clean Off by Wire.

Clarence Bliss, an employe of the Lamb Fence Co., at Adrian, was engaged with a coil of wire straightening the coils, walking backward and raising the wire above his head. The end of the wire caught the shafting overhead and was rapidly wound around it and he himself became entangled, drawing him feet foremost toward the shafting. The loop tightened at once and severed the leg just above the ankle before one of the workmen could spring to his relief and stop the pulley.

Secreted Money Is Stolen.

John Gannon, proprietor of a saloon on Thomas street, Escanaba, was robbed of $1,000 in paper money, which he had secreted in the mattress of his bed. Tom Donohue, a lake sailor, who boarded with Gannon, is suspected of the theft. He has disappeared and a reward of $50 is offered for his arrest.

Within Our Borders.

Manistique citizens want to have their town incorporated as a city of the fourth class.

Many farmers in Genesee County are signing contracts to grow tobacco the coming season.

The Wagner Ice Co. of Sandusky, O., is harvesting a big crop of ice in the vicinity of Norvell.

Eugene S. Upson has been appointed postmaster of Durand. This ends a sharp rivalry for the place.

President Angell of the University of Michigan has issued an order barring from class privileges students who are not vaccinated.

William Flynn, a farmer residing near Mt. Morris, slipped on some ice and fell heavily, striking on his head and inflicting a bad scalp wound.

Land in the vicinity of Oxford, says the Oxford Leader, was once lightly esteemed because of the numerous swamps. Now those swamps are the most valuable land.

Fifteen pounds of gunpowder and twenty-five sticks of dynamite exploded near Goodrich while being thawed out for use in the roadbed of the new electric line. No one was killed.

John Garrison and Jos. Wheeler were sentenced at Cheboygan for breaking into cottages at Topinabee and other resorts. Garrison goes to Jackson for eight years and Wheeler goes to Ionia for three years.

While hugging wood B. F. Simpson, a farmer living in Benton, was caught in a belt and sustained injuries that may cost him his life, both legs, one arm and two ribs being broken.

Thieves went through the Warren and North Detroit stations of the Michigan Central Railroad. They pried open drawers and gum machines, but secured less than $1 for their trouble.

Jacob Brost, an aged farmer living near Monroe, was stricken with heart failure in a field, where he had gone to feed swine. Before the body was found the hogs had eaten off his hands and face.

At New Baltimore spontaneous combustion in the supply of slack coal at the Rapid Railway power house caused a blaze which did damage estimated at over $5,000.

Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history in Harvard University, will deliver the commencement address at the University of Michigan to the class of 1901. The date of commencement is June 20.

Judge Kinne has confirmed Mrs. Belle Hammond, widow of George H. Hammond, in her claim to the Simmons stock farm near Ypsilanti, which was decided to her in 1893, and of which certain creditors of her husband's sought to deprive her.

Louis Petre was buried at Deerfield, 105 years of age.

During the year 1900 the water works at Escanaba pumped 323,450,080 gallons of water.

The Soo's lone smallpox patient has been discharged as cured. There are no other cases there.

Abraham Youk has been appointed postmaster at Pearline, vice Johannes Horlings, resigned.

Clinton's new industry, a knitting mill, has started operations in earnest, with all the hands it can secure.

During 1900 Gratiot County paid $3,291 in sparrow bounty money, and of this amount one man got $1,594.

Genesee County farmers will experiment quite extensively in the coming summer in the growing of tobacco.

Burglars blew open the safe of the Standard Oil Company in the main office in Jackson. The cracksmen secured $300.

Ellsworth was burned at an early hour the other morning; all the business portion being destroyed. The loss is $40,000.

The situation in a West Le Roy dwelling, as indicated by the legend "Woman Wanted or House to Rent" requires no comment.

A sudden outbreak of water in a sublevel of the Negaunee mine flooded lower portion of the old workings, causing a temporary suspension.

Sebewaing has the sugar beet fever bad. A proposition has been made to build a factory there if contracts for 5,000 acres of beets can be supplied.

Greenville is becoming a great shipping point for potatoes. Work has been begun on a starch factory there, which is to be in operation next September.

The contract has been let for the construction of Delta County's new jail at Escanaba. The building will be one of the finest of its kind in the upper peninsula.

Some months ago C. J. Walker of Carsonville received injuries from which he never fully recovered. He has now brought a suit against the Pere Marquette Railroad for $11,000 damages.

Silas Osbitt, 54 years old, a resident of Medina township, was horribly mutilated by falling on a circular saw. His right arm was sawed off, and his side and back cut to pieces. He died in a few hours.

While hunting, four miles north of Ashley, a boy by the name of Pritchard received a charge of shot in the neck from a shotgun in the hands of another boy, nearly blowing his head off, and killing him instantly.

The Hotel Trudell at Essexville burned the other day. It was a new two-story frame structure and the leading hotel of the village. Nearly all the contents, including the personal effects of the guests and boarders, were destroyed. The loss will reach $6,000.

The two professional burglars who held up Swan Tennison in his place of business in Ironwood and secured $150 in cash, were caught by Sheriff Jeffery. One was arrested at Sidnaw and the other at Pori. A full complement of burglars' tools and two Colt revolvers were found on their persons, besides $78 in coin.

Henry Morse, a farmer living west of Lansing, was found unconscious in the road near the city limits. His left ear was cut off, and his face badly bruised. His team was discovered a mile west of the city, and it is presumed he was dragged by the runaway horses for a considerable distance. He died thirty minutes after being found.

The dry goods store of J. V. Defoe & Son at Adrian was robbed of about $1,000 worth of black silks in bulk. The robbers gained an entrance through a glass door leading to dressmaking rooms in the outside hallway of the building next door. There is no clue to the robbers. The silks were taken from shelves in an "L" of the store, giving an entrance on another street. The thieves must have been experts, and they evidently knew the store. No other portion of the stock was disturbed.

The present population of the State, 2,420,982, is an increase of 15.6 per cent over the population of 2,093,889 in 1890. In 1880 the State's population was 1,636,937; in 1870, 1,184,059; in 1860, 749,113; in 1850, 397,654; in 1840, 212,267; in 1830, 31,639; in 1820, 8,765; in 1810, 4,762. Thus, while Detroit contains a little more than one-ninth the population of the entire State to-day, in 1820, it contained one-sixth. The total land surface of Michigan is, approximately, 57,430 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile being 42.2.

The men who were waiting to be "next" in an Evart barber shop the other day had a peculiar experience. A stranger entered the shop and after being shaved sat down by the stove for a few minutes. Suddenly he jumped up, grabbed a double barreled shotgun hanging on the wall, placed the muzzle under his chin and with one hand reached down and pulled both triggers. Fortunately it was not loaded, or the man's head would have been blown completely off. The whole thing was done so quickly that none of the witnesses could stop the man, who is supposed to be crazy.

The village of Merrill was visited by a destructive fire. The fire originated in an alleyway next to the meat market of George Weiss, and is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Aid was asked for from Saginaw as a last resort, the local fire department having contended with it two hours and a half, when gaining control of the fire, the request for aid was countermanded. The losses as near as possible to estimate are as follows: Daniel McCauley, general store, $9,000 on stock and building; George McVicker, $1,500 on stock; James Jordan, on building occupied by McVicker, $2,000; Geo. Weiss, stock $250, and on building, owned by James Stewart of Port Huron, $300. The property destroyed was only partially insured.

Monroe Aulkerman, aged 19 years, shot Fred Harris, aged 22 years, at Cyrus Thayer's farm house in Cooper township, and, after telling his relatives what he had done, gave himself up. Both men worked for Thayer and frequently quarreled.

Last spring an agent took an order from the officers of school district No. 3 of Huron township for a school chart. That was the last heard of man or chart until a few days ago, when each member of the board who signed the order received a notice from a bank notifying him that it held his note for $30.

Lee & Tenneson's butcher shop in Ironwood was robbed of $300. Two men entered the shop and while one man "stuck up" Mr. Lee at the point of a revolver, the other went through the safe and cash drawer. The men escaped and the police have no clue.

Sidney A. Witherbee of Detroit, who has large mining and railroad interests in Mexico, has bought on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec the entire De Plan Frere's tract known as "the acienda de Santa Maria Chimilpas," containing 87,500 acres of good coffee, rubber and sugar lands. A large amount of capital will be employed in developing the property.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 3.

The lesson for Feb. 3 has for its subject "The Parable of the Ten Virgins."—Matt. 25; 1-13. Golden text: "Watch therefore; for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh."—Matt. 25; 13.

The last public utterances of Jesus, if we accept the prevailing arrangement adopted by Stevens and Burton in preference to that followed by the lesson committee, were those following the visit of the Greeks—Lesson 3. It may be well to recall those words, as a sort of valedictory of our Saviour to the people at large, whom he addressed no more: "Yet a little while is the light among you. Walk while ye have the light, that darkness overtake you not; and he that walketh in the darkness knoweth not whither he goeth. While ye have the light, believe on the light, that ye may become sons of light." (John 12; 35, 36.) "He that believeth on me, believeth not on me, but on him that sent me. And he that beholdeth me beholdeth him that sent me. I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me may not abide in the darkness. And if any man hear my sayings, and keep them not, I judge him not; for I came not to judge the world, but to save the world. He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my sayings, hath one that judgeth him; the word that I spake, the same shall judge him in the last day. For I spake not from myself; but the Father which sent me, he hath given me a commandment, what I should say, and what I should speak. And I know that his commandment is life eternal; the things therefore which I speak, even as the Father hath said unto me, so I speak." (John 12; 44-50.) It is at once a warning and an entreaty.

Leaving the temple towards evening to return to Bethany, Jesus foretold the destruction of the temple, to the magnificence of which his disciples called attention. Climbing the gentle slope of the Mount of Olives, past the grove of Gethsemane, they stopped to rest near the brow of the hill. As Jesus and his disciples sat watching the splendor of form and color outlined against the western sky and the distant hills, he talked confidentially with them about the future.

We usually speak of this conversation as a "discourse." It was, however, a tender, informal, loving talk, not a sermon; and this fact should be remembered in striving to understand some of its references to the future. Teacher and pupils should read the entire conversation, which occupies the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth chapters of Matthew, and corresponding sections in Mark and Luke.

Explanatory.

The parable requires a sketch of oriental wedding customs. For this, as for a wealth of illustrative material on all subjects connected with the gospels, see Edersheim's life of Christ, now published in very inexpensive editions. The virgins were to be part of the escort of the bridal party on the way from the bride's house to the bridegroom's. They were to wait in some appointed place until the music of the approaching procession was heard in the distance, and then, notified by a messenger, were to go to meet the procession and join it, passing in with the rest to the bridegroom's house where the marriage and the banquet were to occur. The lamps carried on such an occasion were not unlike in principle the torches carried in political parades to-day; that is, they were composed of a receptacle for oil, a wick, and a long handle. Of course, prudent people going out with such lights and expecting to remain for hours would carry a reserve supply of oil. This the foolish virgins neglected.

The wise virgins have often been called selfish and hard-hearted. Here, in truth, the parable fails to parallel perfectly the case of the men and women who will be found wanting at Christ's coming; for while the wise virgins could, had they been willing, have given away their oil to the foolish, though perhaps at the expense of their own safety, the foolish people unprepared at Christ's coming cannot borrow preparedness from their Christian neighbors. The oil of spiritual life is untransferable in this way.

"Watch therefore, for ye know not the day nor the hour:" this is the burden of nearly the whole conversation—preparedness in view of uncertainty. That the early Christians took this lesson to heart is evident from the earnest, eager, strenuous character of their individual and church life. The modern church has lost immeasurably in abandoning this motive because of the supposed remoteness of Christ's coming.

Whatever we think about the ultimate and supreme coming, there can be no doubt that Christ comes as a summoning and commanding Lord in many crises of every century, and if we remain blind to his appearance in our own lifetimes, what warrant is there for supposing that we would know him when he should come at the end of the age? It is true, we have no visible coming in clouds to convince us of the reality, the presence, and the power of the risen Christ here and now. But we have many other signs that should be equally plain to the spiritual discernment.

Next Lesson—"Parable of the Talents."—Matt. 25; 14-30.

What Our Ancestors Ate.

Before we ridicule the Chinese for eating rats and mice or making puddings out of bird's nests, it may be well to learn what our English ancestors ate not more than three centuries ago.

Sea-gulls were eaten; there was pickled goose, with cloves and ginger; soused turkey boiled in white wine vinegar, and soaked for a month; "pear puddings," containing no pears, but made of cold fowl or turkey chopped up with flour, currants, eggs and cream, and then fashioned into the form of pears and baked.

The stalks of tulips cooked like peas, omelets of mallow stalks, hartshorn jelly pippins preserved in jelly, apple syrup, quince, cheese, candied fruits were among the delicacies of the Elizabethan age.

Broths and puddings were pretty much the same then as now; but oxen and sheep were frequently roasted entire, which couldn't have been pleasant.

Fruits such as strawberries, currants and blackberries were almost unknown; so were potatoes. Sugar and sweets were common, and confectionery and spices handed around after dinner. Altogether it is safe to say that the queen did not sit down to as good fare or as much variety once a year as we do every day of our lives.

The Indignant Citizen.

"Don't drag my name into print in connection with this absurd affair," cried the indignant citizen; "but if you do, be sure to spell out my middle name in full."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

Important measures for the preservation of the forests of Michigan were introduced in the Legislature Monday night. Senator Pierson bringing out a bill to set aside a large tract of land as a forestry reservation and Senator Loomis introducing a bill to create the office of State fire warden. The new State forestry commission is preparing for active and energetic work along the lines indicated in the measures. Senator Sovereign introduced a bill to protect the button of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion. Gov. Bliss sent the following appointments to the Senate: K. G. McLaughlin of Muskegon, member of the State tax commission to succeed Milo D. Campbell; Harry Haigh, Detroit, member of the State Board of Health to succeed Judge J. B. McAlvoy; John D. Muir of Grand Rapids, member of the State Board of Pharmacy; George E. Bardeen of Otsego, member of the board of control of the State public schools.

Michigan will expend $10,000 for a building and $30,000 for an exhibit at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. Both houses passed a bill making this appropriation on Tuesday after a vigorous but unsuccessful effort was made to increase the appropriation to $50,000. A commission of five citizens will have charge of the work. The Senate passed bills appropriating $15,000 for current expenses of the Marquette Normal School for the ensuing six months and $10,000 for completing cottages at the Pontiac asylum for the insane. Another attempt will be made to submit to the people a proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide for the initiative and referendum. A war against imitation butter was inaugurated by the introduction of a bill prohibiting its manufacture and sale. A similar bill was defeated two years ago. Bills appropriating $35,000 to be used by the State forestry commission in making experiments and appropriating $200,000 for an institution for the treatment of nervous diseases with a view to preventing many cases of insanity were introduced in the House.

On Wednesday bills were introduced in both houses providing for the establishment of a hospital for consumptives. The measure has long been advocated by the State Board of Health, and a strong effort will be made to pass a bill. Representative Lugers introduced measures that are intended to put an end to hasty marriages of non-residents at St. Joseph and Benton Harbor. Bills were offered providing for the taxation of building and loan associations issuing preferred stock, the taxation of all royalties and to prevent the use of the flag for advertising purposes.

The Michigan Game and Fish Protective League, in session in Lansing on Thursday, proposed radical legislation for the protection of the wild life of the State. The Legislature was asked to prohibit fishing with nets in all the inland waters; to impose a license of $3 upon every non-resident and $1 upon every resident angler, to require all hunters, either resident or non-resident, to pay a license of $2, to prohibit the taking of grayling in the streams of the State for a number of years, and to limit the length of trout to be taken to seven inches and bass to ten inches. It is also proposed to limit the number of deer which may be killed by a single hunter in a season to two and to require a license fee of $25 from all non-resident deer hunters.

Representative Hardy on Friday gave notice in the House of a bill to make counties liable for lynchings. It is purposed to provide a penalty of $5,000 in counties having a population of 40,000. Mr. Hardy says the bill is in line with legislation that will be proposed in several States this winter. Bills fixing maximum rates for telephone charges, to make railroad companies liable for damages sustained through the negligence of fellow servants, to prohibit the manufacture, sale or rental of slot machines, and authorizing the State Board of Health to determine what diseases are dangerous and communicable, were introduced. The Senate did not have a quorum on account of the numerous junkets now in progress.

Bills Introduced—House.

W. A. Read—Changing name of C. M. Oothoudt to C. M. Dodge.

Baumgartner—Providing for the registration of electors in Saginaw County.

Kerr—Changing name of B. Jano to B. Milano.

Randall—Amending divorce laws.

Henry—Providing for the inspection and operation of coal mines and the creation of a State board of examiners.

Branch—Authorizing board of supervisors of Jackson County to pay clerks while not in session.

Barnaby—Amending highway law relative to care of road machinery and tools.

Rulison—Authorizing school district No. 1 of Hancock to borrow $15,000.

Kerr—Authorizing village of Lauriam, Houghton County, to borrow $100,000 to improve streets.

Amos—Providing compensation for persons isolated on account of contagious diseases.

Dingley—Proposing amendment to the constitution fixing salaries of members of the Legislature at $1,000.

D. E. Burns—Providing primary elections in Kent County.

Spencer—Constituting president of village of Stevenson ex-officio member of the Board of Supervisors of Menominee County.

McKay—Amending election law.

McKay—Prohibiting manufacture and sale of cigarettes.

Ferry—Amending law relative to cigarettes.

State Items of Interest.

Grant will be supplied with electric lights from Newaygo's big water power plant, eight miles away.

Eli Babcock of South Monterey fell from a scaffold a distance of forty feet, and striking on his head, was seriously injured.

L. S. Warren of Albion will get a position in the pension department at the solicitation of Senator Burrows. Mr. Warren will probably be engaged on outside work.

The hotel at Latan's Corners, owned by Casper Houle, was totally destroyed by fire. A large barn belonging to the hotel was also burned and the total loss is about $4,000.

Two of the three so-called smallpox victims at Holton cut forty cords of wood for themselves while quarantined at home. They must have been very sick men indeed.

Mrs. Allie Wick, wife of a farmer in Fremont township, was found in her yard burned to death. She was alone with her 3-year-old son, who gave the alarm.

Real estate in the vicinity of Lakeland, formerly called Hamburg Junction, is going clear out of sight as regards price, on account of the fact that a cement factory is to be built there inside of six months.

The railroad which is being built to connect the cement factory at Alpena, with its marl beds, several miles out of town, is nearly completed, and it is expected that the manufacture of cement will begin next month.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York—Stock market conditions have undergone an important change in the last week. Extraordinary strength has given place to decided weakness, and where a short time ago there was a rush on the part of the public to buy stocks, there is now a scramble to unload. Values have been slowly but steadily declining for several days, and the aggregate of losses in the trading favorite now ranges all the way from $3 to $15 a share. Wall street, following its usual custom in anticipating the future, carried the upward movement to an extreme point. The speculative pendulum generally is started in the right direction. But it not infrequently happens that it receives an impetus which gives it too great a swing. As prices continued to advance the investment buying was gradually withdrawn, but each day the "bullish" enthusiasm of what is known as the public was raised to a higher pitch. Wall street as a result became overloaded and the market temporarily depressed by its own weight. Trade is comparatively quiet, as is usual at this season of the year.

Chicago—The wheat market did what it was expected to do in the event of the support being withdrawn which it was credited with having received from certain Wall street operators. The regular wheat traders for the most part were not sanguine of success for the bullish venture of the so-called New York clique, but many had been willing to help the deal along while it appeared strong enough to go of itself. When, however, it gave signs of failure to maintain an advance of about 7 cents a bushel, some ten days ago, such assistance as it had from Chicago was quickly withdrawn, and the price of the commodity settled quickly to a price that it was worth for export. The time was inopportune for a bull operation in wheat. Receipts of that cereal in the West were too heavy at a period of the season when, if there was any truth in the short-crop theory, it should be having the corroboration of materially reduced arrivals at points of accumulation. Although other points in the situation favored the bulls, the vital factor of heavy receipts, along with a vast accumulation in the visible supply, forced itself into notice every morning when the sum of the day's receipts in the West were exhibited on the bulletin board. Trade in coarse grains received more attention than for a week or two previous, with local sentiment leaning somewhat to the bull side. Corn has many warm supporters among some of the strongest traders in the market, and it is matter of common knowledge among the specialists in the oats market that a large amount of capital has already been committed to the bull side of that commodity. Liberal receipts of hogs do not appear to check the strong situation with which the provision market is regarded by brokers in the pit when asked their opinion of the market's probable course. Pork, lard and ribs all have their friends, who are sanguine about the chances of speculation spreading and perhaps to an extent that might in a month or two make present prices seem extremely low.

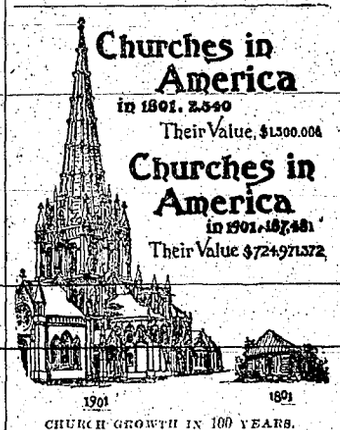
COST OF CHRISTIANITY.

Over $1,000,000,000 Spent Annually to Spread the Gospel.

It costs over $1,009,369,494 annually to maintain and advance the gospel in all the world. There are now said to be 26,000,000 Christians in the United States, and in the world 500,000,000, and the cause which could not furnish whereon to lay a Saviour's head has come to an annual expenditure of $1,000,000,000 and more. Some people ask if the church is failing. The answer is that Christianity made greater increase in both membership and expenditure during the century just ended than was made between the beginning of that century and the day of Pentecost.

To maintain Christian interests of the United States last year cost as follows. The figures are from the reports of the various Christian bodies:

Adventist	$ 802,600
Baptist	12,348,500
Roman Catholic	31,185,300
Swedenborgian	818,100
Congregational	7,023,300
Disciples of Christ	7,856,800
Protestant Episcopal	14,606,800
Friends	1,003,400
German Evangelical	946,200
Communal bodies	542,700
Lutheran	11,603,700
Methodist	26,267,500
Presbyterian	20,375,100
Reformed	2,131,200
Salvation Army	750,200



CHURCH GROWTH IN 100 YEARS.

United Brethren	1,044,600
Unitarian	703,100
Universalist	871,200
Y. M. C. A.	3,125,800
Y. P. organizations	4,135,000
Foreign missions	5,500,000
Sunday schools	7,250,300
New buildings, etc.	27,500,000
Add for non-reporting	16,830,000
Christian literature	11,228,000
Education	21,500,000
Hospitals, etc.	28,300,000
Miscellaneous	10,500,100
Total	$287,047,300

Figures for different cities follow, but they do not include money given for Christian literature, for hospital, orphanage, education, or other effort:

New York	$8,001,915
Philadelphia	4,771,700
Chicago	2,600,200
Boston	2,210,600
Pittsburg	1,251,700
Baltimore	1,088,600
St. Louis	809,400
Cincinnati	738,800
St. Paul and Minneapolis	718,600
Washington	712,100
Cleveland	673,100
Detroit	583,600
Buffalo	536,100
Rochester	516,100
Providence	387,200
Louisville	365,300
Indianapolis	352,300
San Francisco	318,100
Milwaukee	277,100

Mrs. Lease Seeks a Divorce.

Mary E. Lease has filed suit for divorce from Charles L. Lease in the District Court of Sedgwick County, Kan. The petition charges non-support.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cleveland's efforts to pull the democratic party out of the mire would receive more applause if Democrats could forget Mr. Cleveland's share in putting it into the mire.

Pan American banners are now flying in the streets of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other large American cities. Beneath them millions of people pass every day, and there few of these who do not look up and take note that a great Exposition for all the Americas which will be the biggest thing of its kind th t ever happ ned, is going to be held in Buffalo this year.

There is a strong movement in the northwestern states for Congress to make a national park at the headwaters of the Mississippi, in order to save from distruction very nearly the last virgin forest of pine existing in America. The movement finds voice in the February number of "The Delineator" in a description given of the work undertaken by the Women's Clubs of Minnesota. Their forestry work will have interest for the States of Wisconsin and Michigan; in fact, the country at large.

Senators rather enjoy the alleged discovery of a plot to oust Gen. Miles from command of the army and give the command to either Gen. Otis or Gen. Brooke, under the clause of the Army Reorgonization bill providing for the appointment of a Lieutenant general of the army. Gen. Miles now receives the pay and allowance of a lieutenant general, but his rank is that of major-general. There is only one trouble about the story. It had no foundation. Gen. Miles is reasonably sure to be nominated a lieutenant general by the President under the new law.

There is a rattling good story in the February number of "The Delineator" entitled "The Flagging of the Cannon Ball." It tells of a wife's devotion to her husband, who has just been appointed conductor on an express train and who is to pass through a mining district where the train is to be wrecked. Elmore Elliott Peake the writer of the story, has "come out of the west" with the energy and breeziness of Young Lochinvar. His story "The Darlingtons" has secured him fame, and if he keeps up his present style of writing, he will rank very high among modern story-tellers.

A dispatch from West Point, N. Y., says the Congressional investigation of the West Point military academy has borne fruit rather unexpectedly. Saturday when the congressmen were hurrying there inquiries to a termination, the cadets of all four classes held a meeting in Grant hall, and unanimously decided to abolish hazing in every form, as well as the practice of "calling out" fourth-class men. This is exactly what General Dick and the other members of the congressional committee have been trying to impress on the cadets who have testified before them as the only course open to them if they desired to see the fair name of the United States military academy unsullied and above reproach. The communication was addressed to Superintendant A. L. Mills, who only got back from Washington that morning, and he quickly brought it to General Dick. The committeemen are delighted with the action of the action of the cadets, and General Dick, in a few words, said they would all go back to the house of representatives with the firm belief that in spirit and letter the agreement would be steadfastly adhered to by the cadets, who made it voluntary.

All remember that when a protective tariff was the issue in politics how the Democrats claimed it would "build a stone wall" around this country and would shut out imports and if we did not buy from other nations, they would not buy from the United States. They were about as far out the way as when they claimed that the free coinage of silver was the only salvation for our country. A Washington dispatch says: "A remarkable change has come over the commerce of the United States in the decade ending with the calender year 1900. The figures of the treasury bureau of statistics show that imports, which in 1890 were $823,397,726, were 1900, $829,052,116, an increase of less than one per cent; while the exports, which in 1890, were $857,502,548, were, in 1900, $1,478,050,854, an an increase of 72.4 per cent. In 1890 the excess of exports over imports was $35,654,390; in 1900 it was $648,998,738,

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Paterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now do all my own housework." It overcomes constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at L. Fournier's drug store

The Lyre is the name of a bright magazine published at Harbor Springs, Mich., replete with up-to-date humor. No other publication on earth like it. Original features in every issue and every subscriber gets a handsome Liar's diploma. The greatest thing out. Send 50c for a year. You will never regret it. Address THE LYRE, Harbor Springs, Mich.

Tried Five Doctors.

Mrs. Frances L. Sales of Missouri Valley, Ia., writes: "I had severe kidney trouble for years, had tried five doctors without benefit, but three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure cured me." L. Fournier.

The lamenting Jeremiahs are out in force. "Collier's Weekly" wants us to watch for the terrible times that are to ravage the land before Mr. McKinley leaves office. Debs says so, too. We venture to predict four such years as no nation has ever seen; partly because confidence has come into all lines of life, partly because of our vast national resources, partly because of the intelligence, ability, honesty, thrift and industry of our own people, partly because the world wants to go ahead, partly because we are playing an honest, open, square game in the East and West, partly because a new world of some 900,000,000 people are going to push forward along lines laid down by our people from the beginning. Why, for one reason favoring four more years of prosperity there isn't one against it.—Philadelphia "Manufacturer."

It Girdles The Globe.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends around the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains, and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25c a box at L. Fournier's drug store.

Forsight is better than hindsight, but usually our foresight is all the better for a little hindsight. The people of the United States will see more clearly what would befall the country in case the principle of protection should be abandoned or seriously modified, if they will take a look back, first, to see what has happened to the country when that principle has been departed from in the past—a look back to 1837 and 1857 and 1893, all of them panic years—and all of them years of repudiation, in part at least, of the policy of protection. The chief value of the study of history is in the lessons we learn as to the wisest methods of dealing with the problems of to-day from observations and analysis which we make of the results flowing from the methods used in handling similar problems in the past. And if there is one fact more emphatically taught than any other by our industrial history, from the adoption of the constitution until now, it is that industrial ruin has always followed Free Trade and that prosperity has invariably accompanied a protective tariff.—Am. Economist.

Blown To Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

Once upon a time, so the story goes, an old lady who was a direct lineal descendent of the origional Mrs. Malaprop, was wandering through the magnificent conservatory of a Canadian nobleman; her eye chancing to light upon a blossom which especially attracted her, she remarked: "What a beautiful specimen of the Diabetes plant!"

"Yes," answered her host, "it certainly does resemble the sweet pea."

Brought Good Fortune.

A small item in his own paper lately brought amazing good fortune to Editor Chris. Reitter of the Saginaw (Mich.) Post and Zeitung. He and his family had the Grip in its worst form. Their Doctor did them no good. Then he read that Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Coughs and Colds was a guaranteed cure for La Grippe and all Throat and Lung troubles; tried it and says; "Three bottles cured the whole family. No other medicine on earth equals it." Only 50c and $1 at L. Fournier's drug store. Trial bottles free.

Public Notice.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health of the township of Grayling, in Crawford County, Michigan, held in the Township hall in said Township on the 14 day of January A. D. 1901 pursuant to the call of the the president of said Board, there were present the following members of said board: to wit: Wright Havens, acting chairman, Daniel McKay, J. P. C. W. Wight, Clerk.

Mr. Wright Havens offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, we, the Board of Health of the township of Grayling, deeming it necessary for the public health and safety, do make and enact the following regulations or by-laws, to-wit:

1. The principal of each and every public school located in the township of Grayling, county of Crawford, state of Michigan, shall upon each day's session of said schools furnish to the Board of Health of said township upon blanks to be to him furnished by said board a report showing the name, age, and sex of every pupil of said schools absent or dismissed from school, the name of the parent or guardian of every pupil so absent or dismissed, the reason given, if any, for the absence of such pupil and the reason of dismissal of such pupil. It shall be the duty of the clerk of this board to furnish to the principal of such schools, printed blanks for the use of said principals in making these reports and envelopes directed to the clerk of this board stamped with sufficient postage to enable said principal to forward them to said clerk through the United States mail: Provided, however, that the operation of these by-laws may be suspended by resolution of this board properly adopted and said information need not be furnished by said principals of schools after the reception by him of the notice of such suspension until such time as he shall be again notified that this by-law is again in force. At any time after the suspension of this by-law as aforesaid the same shall again become in force and full effect upon a motion or resolution to that effect of this board passed or adopted at any meeting of this board and on the service thereof upon the principal of this school. It is hereby made the duty of the clerk of this board to notify the principal of the public schools of this township after the enactment of this by-law and immediatly after the operation thereof shall be suspended and immediatly after the same shall be again put in force by the action of this board. Said notices may be given as follows, to wit: a copy of this by-law certified by the clerk of this board shall be delivered to such principals immediatly after the enactment thereof, by the clerk of this board, notices of the suspention of the operation of this by-law and the restoration in force thereof, may be given by a brief written notice thereof signed by the clerk of this board and either delivered by said clerk to said principals personally or by enclosing the same in an envelope plainly directed to said principal and deposited in the Post Office in said township of Grayling with the postage thereon fully prepaid.

It shall be the duty of every physician who shall have knowledge or reason to suspect that any person in said Grayling township at any time is affected with Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash, Canker Rash, Rash Fever and any Rash, or any other communicable diseases dangerous to the public health, to immediately report the same to the health officer of this township, giving to said health officer the name, residence and the disease with which such person is known or suspected to be affected and it shall be the duty of the health officer of this township immediately upon the reception of said information and report, and also immediately upon the coming to his own knowledge of any person affected or suspected to be affected by any of the foregoing diseases, to immediately quarantine such persons, and hold them in quarantine until the clothing of and the building in which such person is, when so affected, shall be desinfected by said health officer. It shall be the duty of said health officer to enter such building and to desinfect such clothing and building as soon as the same can be done with safety to the health of such person. And in case admittance to any building in said township of Grayling, for the purpose of desinfection, as aforesaid, shall be refused by any person occupying or having control of said building, this Board shall be immediately notified thereof by the person to whom admittance is refused, and such proceedings shall thereupon be had as is provided by law, under chapters 108 and 109 of the compiled laws of 1897 and acts supelementary thereto and amendatory thereof.

3. It shall be the duty of the health officer of this township on being notified or it otherwise coming to his knowledge that any pupil attending any public school of this township has or has had within the six months previous to such notice or the coming of knowledge thereof as aforesaid, has had any of the diseases in these by-laws and regulations mentioned, to immediately notify thereof the principal of the public school in said township which is or has been attended by said pupil. Such notice shall be in writing, signed and delivered to the principal by said health-officer, and shall contain the name of the pupil, the pupils sex and residence, and the name of the parent, guardian or person in whose family such pupil is residing, and such principal shall, on receiving such notice, refuse to permit such pupil to his or her school, until such principal shall be furnished a certificate in writing signed by said health officer, or by the physician who attended such pupil, and approved by said health officer, certifying that such pupil may with safety to the public health be admitted to such public school. In case any physician, who has attended such pupil shall present such certificate to such health officer for his approval and said health officer shall decline to approve the same, such physician may notify this Board of such refusal to approve. Such notice shall be in writing, and shall be directed to the clerk of this board, and on reception by said clerk of such notice, such clerk shall immediately notify the supervisor thereof, and the president and clerk shall, as soon as may be thereafter, call a meeting of this board to consider the matter. The clerk of this Board shall immediately notify such physician of such meeting, so called, at which meeting such physician and persons interested in the matter may appear, and submit such evidence in the matter, as they may see fit, and if at such meeting this board shall determine by majority vote of its members, in attendance at said meeting, that such pupil may with safety to the public health of this township be admitted to such public school, a notice of such determination in writing and signed by the clerk of this board, shall be delivered to such board, and thereupon said pupil may be admitted to such public school.

On motion, the above resolution was accepted, adopted, and made by-laws of this Board of Health.

Messers Wright Havens, C. W. Wight, Daniel McKay and A. Taylor voting for it.

At the close of the session of the Board have your records "read, corrected and approved."

Signed.

ADELBERT TAYLOR,
President.

COLLINS W. WIGHT, Clerk.

The British army went to South Africa with 170,000 horses and mules. Since the beginning of the Boer war Great Britain has purchased in the United States over 100,000 horses and mules, which were carried from New Orleans to South Africa in sixty-five ships. The purchase of 50,000 more horses has been ordered and the first ship load of the lot has just left New Orleans. By the time the horses and mules are landed in South Africa they have cost the British government $360 a head. This includes losses at sea—about thirty-two to the thousand—and all the expenses of the voyage. The hay, corn and other forage for the horses on the voyage must be purchased, of course, in the United States, and in this way the Boer war has put many a dollar into the pockets of American farmers.

August Flower.

"It is a surprising fact," says Prof. Houton, "that in my travels in all parts of the world, for the last ten years, I have met more people having used Green's August Flower than any other remedy, for dyspepsia, deranged liver and stomach, and for constipation. I find for tourists and salesmen, or for persons filling office positions, where headaches and general bad feelings from irregular habits exist, that Green's August Flower is a grand remedy. It does not injure the system by frequent use, and is excellent for sour stomachs and indigestion." Sample bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

Sold by dealers in all civilized countries. Get Green's Prize Almanac.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Crawford }

AT A SESSION of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in said County, on the 23d day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, JOHN C HANSON,
JUDGE OF PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of Helen May Barker, a minor.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of C. S. Seymour, guardian of said minor, praying that this court grant him, said guardian, license to sell certain lands belonging to said minor, and invest the proceeds thereof, and it appears to this court from said petition that it will be beneficial to said ward, Helen May Barker, that said real estate be sold;

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday the sixteenth day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the next of kin of said Helen May Barker, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said County and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the next of kin and all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(SEAL) JOHN C. HANSON,
jan24 4w JEDGE OF PROBATE.

TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Barrgain We Have Ever Offered you.

~~The Crawford Avalanche.~~

—AND—

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.

BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR

And the Free Press Year Book and Encyclopaedia for 1901

FOR ONLY $1.50.

The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is conceded by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press and the Free Press Year Book for 1901, for $1.50.

The Free Press Year Book and Encyclopaedia for 1901

Over 550 pages with good paper binding. It will contain a correct, concise and complete report of the Events of 1900. As a book of reference it has no equal. There will not be a useless page in it. A practical Educator and Hand Book of Encyclopaedic information on subjects statistical, official historical, political, and agricultural; likewise a book of religious fact, and general practical directions on every day affairs.

A copy of this book will be sent to all taking advantage of this offer. The book will be published about December 27, 1900, it being impossible to get it out earlier on account of getting complete records of 1900 events. This book will be mailed as soon after above date as possible.

Do not delay, but take advantage of this liberal offer which we make for a limited time only, by special arrangements with the publishers. Remember, we send both papers a full year and the book for only $1.50.

The Century

MAGAZINE

"The Leading Periodical of the World"

Will make 1901

"A Year of Romance."

Besides a great program of illustrated articles,—a superb panorama of the Rhine,—John Bach McMaster's group of articles on Daniel Webster,—color pictures, etc., etc. The Century will present, beginning with November 1900, the first issue of the new volume, short novels and complete stories by:

F. Anstey,	Rudyard Kipling,
Mrs. Burnett,	Ian Mclaren,
Geo. W. Cable,	S. Weir Mitchell,
W. Churchill,	T. Nelson Page,
Edwin Asa Dix,	Bertha Runkle,
Hamlin Garland,	Flora A. Steel,
David Gray,	F. R. Stockton,
Joel C. Harris,	Ruth M. Stewart,
Bret Harte,	Gen. L. Wallace,
W. D. Howells,	Chas. D. Warner,
Henry James,	E. S. P Ward,
Sarah O. Jewett,	Mary E. Wilkins.

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE"

A great novel, full of life, adventure, and action, the scene laid in France three hundred years ago, began in the August, 1900, Century, and will continue for several months in 1901. Critics every where are enthusiastic over the opening chapters of this remarkable story. "The author's fame is apparently established with this, her maiden effort," says the Boston Transcript. The Critic calls it "A remarkable performance."

FREE.—New subscribers to The Century Magazine who begin with the number for November, 1900, will receive free of charge the three previous numbers, August, September and Oct. containing the first chapters of "The Helmet of Navarre," or if these numbers are entirely exhausted at the time of subscribing, they will receive a pamphlet containing all of the Chapters of the "Helmet of Navarre" contained in the three numbers. Ask for the free numbers when subscribing. $4.00 a year.

The Century Company,
Union Square, New York,

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read R. Meyers' new Ad.

FOR RENT—A cozy house. Enquire of L. Fournier.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

WANTED—Wood cutters. Enquire of T. Hanson, Grayling, Mich.

The W. H. M. S. will meet at the home of Mrs. Ada Trumley, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

For sale, cheap—A good 4 room cottage. in Brink's addition. Inquire at this office. jan24-1m

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only $1.25 a year.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Boys, if your father takes the AVALANCHE, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness of the skin cured quickly by Banner Salve, the most healing ointment in the world. L. Fournier.

The quarterly meeting service at the M. E. Church next Sunday, will begin with a love feast, at 9.30 a. m. Rev. W. M. Ward, P. E., will preach both morning and evening.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Miss Eva Woodburn has gone to Big Rapids, where she will enter the Ferris School, taking a complete special course. She will be missed here by her many friends, who will wish her unlimited success.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and on all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Miss Edith Ward, of Roscommon, desires to enroll a few more pupils for music lessons. She will be in Grayling every Friday, and may be seen at the residence of Mr. James Woodburn. jan17-1m

According to official figures of the census the following counties show a less population in 1900 than in 1890: Barry, Cass, Clinton, Crawford, Eaton: Hillsdale, Iosco, Lake, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingstone, Mackinac, Menominee, Muskegon, Newago, Saginaw, St. Joseph.

La Grippe coughs often continue for months and sometimes lead to fatal results after the patient is supposed to have passed the danger point. Foley's Honey and Tar affords positive protection and security from these coughs. L. Fournier.

We are pleased to notice by the St. Louis, Mich., "Republican Leader," that in the oratorical contest in the 7th grade of the high school, Miss Florence Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Wright, former residents here, won the honors of the class. Her young friends here will be glad to know of her success.

G. Vacher, 157 Osgood St., Chicago says: "My wife had a very severe case of la grippe, and it left her with a very bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50 cent bottle cured her cough entirely". Price 25c. and 50c. L. Fournier.

A copy of the West Unity (Ohio) Reporter announces the death of Mrs. Mary A. Erwin, Jan. 13th, in the 87th year of her age. Deceased was the mother of Mrs. Wm. A. Masters, of this place, who moved to West Unity nearly two years ago, and has devoted that time to the care of the loved one gone home.

Usually a racking cough and a general feeling of weakness. Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranted to cure the "grippe cough" and make you strong and well. L. Fournier.

The Bay City Sugar Co. has completed its campaign, and announces the manufacture of 10,700,000 pounds of granulated sugar. It used over 52,000 tons of beets, which cost an average of $5.15 per ton. The company paid the growers nearly $300,000. The average yield of the beets in saccarine was 14 per cent, the average production 9½ tons to the acre.

At the national G. A. R. encampment held in Chicago, last year, it was voted to hold the next encampment in Denver, Col., providing the railroads would make a rate of one cent per mile. The western roads refused to accept the terms. The executive committee met in St. Louis last week, in the office of the commander-in-chief Rassieur, and decided to hold the encampment at Cleveland, Ohio. Denver could not meet all the requirements, and Cleveland was selected because satisfactory guarantees of that city's ability to care for the encampment were furnished to the committee. The date set for the encampment is September 9th.

After this date the regular meetings of the W. R. C. will begin at 2.30 instead of 2.00 p. m.

The members of the M. E. Ladies Aid Society are requested to meet at Mrs. Woodworth's, Friday, at 2.30 p. m. A full attendance is desired.

For sale or rent—Farm known as the Rose Homestead. For particulars enquire of Mrs. Evans. Grayling, Mich.

Mrs. Woodworth has purchased the stock of Millinery goods of Miss Josephine Jones, and will continue the business at the old stand.

All the evidence tends to show that this part of the American continent is year by year undergoing a climatic change. The winters now experienced are not nearly as severe as they were a score of years ago, or less. The dreadfull possibility is suggested that the h—— discovered by the Detroit preacher in the bowels of the earth, is bubbling up nearer the surface.—Ex.

An engine drawing a Mich. Central freight train jumped the track at Kawkawlin, Sunday and turned over on its side. Fireman Wm. Dent, of West Bay City, was crushed and instantly killed. The engineer and head brakeman were also in the cab of the locomotive, but both escaped with severe bruises. None of the freight cars left the track.

Mrs. M. J. Connine left Wednesday for Ashville, N. C., after a short visit to Ann Arbor and Detroit, Mrs. Connine has spent the past six winter seasons at Ashville deriving much benefit from the climate, and her health has so much improved that she was enabled to remain at home this winter much longer than any winter during the past six years. She will stay at Ashville until May or June.—Oscoda Press.

The Opera House was crowded last Saturday evening, to hear the Durno-Emmett combination, and we opine that no one left the house dissatisfied. Durno is the "Prince of illusionists," and Mr. Emmett is master of the violin, and his ventriloquism is clearly up to date, with none of the usual clap trap of such entertainments. The piano solos and accompainments of Mr. Pitkin were musical features well received. Our management made no mistake in securing them.

More than eighty thousand pension claim papers in the office of Milo B. Stevens & Co. were destroyed in the fire last week. Many of the papers were to be used as evidence in attempting to secure favorable action by the pension office on claims and cannot be replaced. In addition to the pension claims there were destroyed thousands of claims pending before the treasury department and patent office. In these the loss will fall upon the claimants. No papers belonging to Michigan claimants through the Detroit office were included in the above.

An old lake captain furnishes the Cleveland Press some interesting figures. He says: In 1900 there passed through the Soo 25,643,000 tons of freight. If these were loaded on cars of 30 tons capacity each it would require 854,766 cars to carry it. Estimating 40 cars to a train drawn by one locomotive 221,369 engines would be necessary to pull such a load. The total rolling stock necessary to move the season's total freight would be equal to a solid train of 6,637 miles, which would reach one fourth the way around the globe. Traveling at the rate of 20 miles an hour it would take this train 14 days to pass a given point.

Prof. H. A. Graham is a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Schools in Isabella county. Since it is necessary for him to be in the county 20 days preceeding nomination, he will leave here some time next week, having been granted a leave of absence by the school board. Commissioner Bailey of Gaylord will likely take his place for the few weeks of absence. Mrs. Graham leaves Saturday morning for Mount Pleasant, and will not return, as it is necessary to hold a residence there. The republicans of that county, where he is well known, recognizing his personal worth and special fitness for the place have tendered him the nomination, as far as it can be done in advance of the convention, and he is assured of the undivided support of the party and more, which is equivalent to an election. The many friends he has gained here regret his going, but congratulate him on his advancement.

"Is marriage a failure?" "I should say not!" remarked an Oregon farmer. "Why, there's Lucindy, gets up in the mornin', milks six cows, gits breakfast, starts four children to skewl, looks arter the other three, feeds the hens, likewise the hogs, likewise the motherless sheep, skims 20 pans of milk, washes the clothes, gets dinner, et cetery, et cetery. Think I could hire anybody to do it for what she gets? Not much! Marrerlage sir is a success—a great success!"—Ram's Horn.

Early to bed and early to rise does very well for preachers and guys, but makes a man miss all the fun when he dies and joins the old stiffs that are up in the skies. Go to bed when you please, and lie at your ease, and you'll die just the same from a Latin disease.—Monthly retrospect.

If troubled with a weak digestion, belching, sour stomach, or if you feel dull after eating, try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at L. Fournier's drug store.

NOTICE.

Billa Beebe has left my bed and and board, and I am not responsible for any debts contracted by her.

WHITNEY BEEBE.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Card of Thanks.

To the friends and neighbors who rendered me timely assisistance in my hour of need and gave me tokens of sympathy in my great bereavement, I desire to express my gratitude as far as words can do. May they each find like friends, if ever in like need.

WM. PICKETT.

Cut this out and take it to L. Fournier's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, the best physic. They also cure all disorders of the stomach, biliousness and headache.

Doctors know many things which will kill the microbes of the worst diseases, but do not use them because they would kill the patient too. Just like Bryan's scheme for punishing trusts by taking the Tariff off the articles they produce. That would end the trusts, and also the labor employed by them. The trouble must be reached in another way.—Yonkers (N. Y.) Statesman.

To Cure a Cold in one Day

take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

In 1870 there were only 44,000 miles of railroads: now there are nearly 200,000 miles. The price of steel rails in 1870 was over $100; to-day they are $24. The same reduction holds in price of rolling stock, which, in every way is far stronger and more efficient. And it is all due to our Protective Tariff, which encourages invention and leads to improved processes, making a demand for material that keeps pace with the result of genius and labor.

If Banner Salve

doesen't cure your piles, your money will be returned. It is the most healing medicine. L. Fournier.

Abraham Sellers, aged 65 years, and a resident here for 20 years, was found dead in his house seven miles west of here, near Luzerne, Sunday, by Alvin Royce and others. He was frozen stiff and had been dead some time, as mice had eaten his upper lip and nose off, and his left eye out. He was partially covered with old bags and a piece of Blanket, and nothing to eat was found, although he had not been seen out since Christmas. He was known to have had considerable money at one time. Ten years ago he was bound and robbed of $30.00; the robbers did not take $1200 worth of paper he had. He was a real hermit and seemed to care for no one although he had relatives in Pennsylvania. Funeral was held Tuesday, in the Lucerne school house, Rev. Sands officiating.—Mio Mail.

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks.

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Womans's Alliance in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatend to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Our neighboring village of Gaylord is putting on airs. With a cross line of R. R. in view, they talk of a city incorporation with mayor and aldermen, etc. Gaylord is all right, and after Grayling, is one of the best, if not the best village of the state.

The Mother's Favorite.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Thos. Woodfield of St. Ignace was a welome visitor in town, Wednesday.

Township Treasurer, J. M. Smith of South Branch and J. Metcalf of Beaver Creek were in the village Wednesday. Both report tax collections slow.

Charles Silsby was in town Wednesday, the first time in a long while. He has lost nothing of his genial smile.

Regular sessions of Probate Court for the hearing of petitions, &c., will be held on the first and third Monday of each month.

J. C. HANSON,
Judge of Probate.

The Boer war is estimated to be costing Great Britain $2,000 every three minutes. This is pretty expensive whether considered as an amusement or an investment.

Save doctors' bills by giving Foley's Honey and Tar to infants and children in time to prevent pneumonia or croup, which are fatal to so many thousands of babies. L. Fournier.

A new three-cent piece has been authorized by act of congress to take the place of the old coin that so closely resembled a dime that it became necessary to stop its coinage. The new piece is to be nickle, the size of the old bronze cent, only thicker, and in the center is to be a hole one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The coin is so designed that it can be distinguished by sight or touch.

Now We Have Struck It.

Every paid up subscriber to the AVALANCHE can have "The American Boy," one of the best, if not the best, boys papers in America, for 25 cents a year, and every family where there are boys should have it. Call and get a sample copy.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Ever Offered Our Readers.

The Crawford Avalanche, Twice-a-Weeek Detroit Free Press, and the Free Press Annual Year Book and Encyclopedia for 1901, a valuable book of over 550 pages that tells you all you want to know. Over 40,000 of the 1900 edition were sold at 25c. each. It is the most popular book of the kind ever published. For further particulars see advertisement in another column of this issue.

Beat Out of an Increase of His Pension.

A Mexican war veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase of my pension for on every renewal of a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Circuit Court.

The special term of the Circuit Court convened Tuesday, Judge Sharpe presiding. In the case of Patterson vs Patterson, Divorce, decree was granted, as was also in the case of Geo. Ranger vs J. K. Wright. The formal matters in the tax sale case were had.

We see by the Otsego County Herald that in the Circuit Court at Gaylord, last week, there was two cases of violation of the liquor law, who paid $50 and cost, for each case. One larceny from dwelling, three years at Marquette, and two judgements against the M. C. R. R. Co., which aggregated $1790.00.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Crawford, }

AT a SESSION of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 28th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present: Hon. JOHN C. HANSON,
Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Donald McCallum, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Mrs. Ellen J. Hamilton, administrator of said estate, praying for a license to sell said estate at private sale for the purpose of paying debts, consisting of taxes, etc.,

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1901, at three o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the next of kin of Ellen J. McCallum and Bertie D. McCallum, minor heirs, and all other persons, interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, for 3 successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
jan314-4w Judge of Probate.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

Lv. GRAYLING.		Ar. AT MACLINAW.
Mackinaw Express,	4.35 P M.	7.45 P M
Marquette Exp.,	4.00 A. M.	7.00 A M
Way Freight,	9.30 A. M.	6.05 P M
Accommodation Dp.	12.00 M.	3.40 P M

GOING SOUTH.

		Ar. AT BAY CITY
Detroit Express,	2.10 P M.	5.15 P M.
N. Y. Express,	1.49 A. M.	5.10 A M
Accommodation,	6.10 A. M.	9.50 A M
LEWISTON BRANCH.		
Accommodation,	6.30 A. M.	Ret'g, 1.45 P M

A. W. CANFIELD, GEN. PASS. AGENT.
O. W. RUGGLES,
Local Agent.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS,
Detroit Jan. 29, 1901.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers $4,50@5,00; handy butcher's cattle, $4,00@4,40; common, $2,75@3,75; canners cows, $1,50@2,50; stockers and feeders active at $2,50@3,50.

Milch cows, steady at $25,00@40,00; calves, active at $4.50@7,00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and higher; prime lambs $5.25@5,50; mixed $3.75@4,75; culls $2,00@2,50;

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts: trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums $5.30@5.35; Yorkers $5.30@5,35; pigs $5.25@5,35; rough $4,25@4,75; stags, ⅓ off; cripples, $1,00 per cwt. off

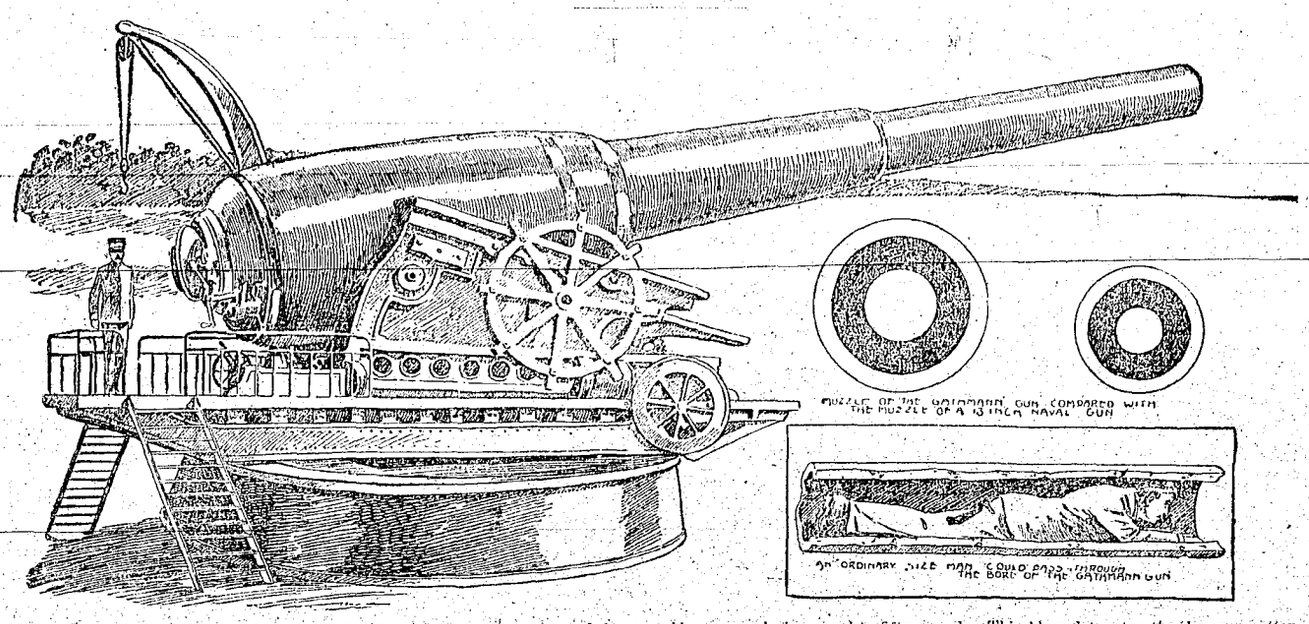
Free of Charge.

Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the breast, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature, who will call at Fourniner's Drug Store, will be presented with a sample bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without orders from parents.

No throat or Lung Remedy ever had such a sale as Boschee's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggist will tell you that its success was marvelous. It is really the only Throat and Lung remedy generally endorsed by physician. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

Get Green's Prize Almanac.

THE GREAT GATHMANN DYNAMITE GUN.



WITH the actual introduction of the Gathmann gun into coast defense will come a new era in harbor defenses in this country. In caliber it is the largest weapon in use, having a bore of eighteen inches. What this means can be best illustrated by stating that the heavy turret guns on America's battleships are mostly of twelve-inch caliber, a few being thirteen-inchers. Five inches in the bore of a gun is a tremendous factor indeed. But it is not in the bore or the size of the gun that the Gathmann arm marks a new departure. It is in the fact that it will fire shells loaded with gun cotton—each shell to contain 600 pounds of that dreaded substance. Six hundred pounds of gun cotton bursting aboard any ship of war means practically the destruction of that ship. For twelve miles in any direction from the gun no enemy will be safe from the possibility of receiving such a charge.

This gun stands to-day the first to use powder of the ordinary service sort, brown or smokeless, to fire a shell filled with an explosive of higher grade than the powder itself and of far greater sensitiveness to detonation. That it will do this is practically certain. Gun-cotton, though not so sensitive as dynamite, is by no means an article to be toyed with. To prevent explosion it is commonly kept saturated with water. And in a saturated condition it will be loaded into the shell and fired. Alongside of the saturated gun cotton there is a small charge of dry gun cotton, and leading to this is a fuse with a fulminate cap, striking a blow on explosion equal to fifty pounds. This blow detonates the dry gun cotton, and the dry gun cotton detonates the wet.

Twelve miles is a long distance. Further than the human eye can reach, except at very lofty altitudes. Further than any gunner, unless artificially aided, can train a gun or observe a target. Further than the sound of a very heavy explosion will carry, unless in a muffled roar. Yet it is proposed to make the Gathmann gun effective at twelve miles, or very near that distance, by aiding human vision by artificial means.

Indeed, war has made a revolution in human needs. Guns firing projectiles charged with high explosives are by no means new ideas, but heretofore their propelling force has been compressed air and their radius of action very small. The most familiar type is that of the Vesuvius, which was in action at Santiago, and "coughed" great quantities of dynamite over the shore, under cover of night. The noise of its explosions was terrifying, but it is not recorded that any damage was done. Then long before there was the Zalinski gun, the invention of an American army officer, which finally was placed in position in one of the forts of New York bay. There were great air compressors on each side of it, and the gun itself was long, clumsy and unwieldy. But as the pioneer of a type it is entitled to remembrance. With the addition of Gathmann guns the defenses of American harbors will take a long stride toward impregnability.

MRS. ROOSEVELT IN SOCIETY.

She Will Occupy a Leading Position at Washington Functions.

Since the death of Vice President Hobart the late Mrs. William P. Frye of Maine has enjoyed the honorary title of "the second lady of the land," by virtue of her husband's position as President of the Senate. She was a woman every way worthy of a place among the foremost of her sex and her untimely death a few weeks ago caused sincere sorrow. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the Vice President, will assume the dignity. Virtually she will be the leader at all official social functions, for the precarious health of Mrs. McKinley renders her presence, except on rare occasions, impossible. Many people have imbibed the idea that Mrs. Roosevelt is a timid, retiring woman, with little interest in anything except household duties. Some have even suspected the Governor of being something of a domestic tyrant. Nothing further from the truth could be imagined. Mrs. Roosevelt is almost as decided a character as her husband. She is the Chatelaine of Sagamore Hill, the beautiful Roosevelt home at Oyster Bay, and no one who has ever visited there will be apt to forget the dignity and firmness with which she rules over the entire establishment. The Governor never dreams of questioning one of her orders.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was Miss Edith Kermit Carow, is a young woman still and a very attractive one. Rather

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

above the medium height, she has a slender, graceful figure and a fine, intelligent face. She has very bright eyes and the beautiful teeth that are characteristic of the whole Roosevelt family. Her hair is light-brown and is arranged simply without a wave or a ringlet. Everything about her speaks of grace. She is an aristocrat to the tips of her fingers. Her manner is that of a gracious lady, tactful, kindly, certain of her rank, but conscious also of the old world obligation of rank. She dresses extremely well.

That she will fill her position at Washington in a way of which few women are capable none will doubt after seeing her. The Roosevelts are not rich, as riches are counted in society. They will not be able to entertain on any great scale of magnificence, but at their home in Washington foreign visitors will have an opportunity to see the very best type of an American home.

FIRST CHURCH OF CENTURY.

Methodism Has Made Greater Progress than Any Other Denomination.

When the century just closed was in its infancy American Methodism was in its initial stages of organization. Less than 50,000 persons were enrolled in its membership and there were scarce 100 preachers. From that time until 1844 there was a gradual increase and a footing seemed well established when the action of the general conference in the latter year in regard to the slavery question was disapproved by over 300,000 members, who withdrew, leaving the religious body in a deplorable state in the matter of support and it was not until twenty-three years afterward that the church succeeded in gathering a membership equal to that which it enjoyed at the time of the secession.

In 1868 there were more than 1,000,000 Methodists in America and from that time on there was nothing to mar the growth of membership until to-day over 3,000,000 members constitute Methodism, with only one exception the largest body of Christians in America.

The history of American Methodism is the most marvelous fact in the religious history of the nineteenth century. The first church of the century was erected at Marietta, Ohio, in 1801, built entirely of logs and affording the

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN OHIO.

very poorest kind of accommodation, but, nevertheless, faithfully attended by the Ohio pioneers, who traveled a-horse many miles to this crude little cabin, wherein they worshiped while fellow members took turn about in guarding the entrance against attack. The old cabin is yet standing, although in a badly decaying condition.

LOVED LIFE TOO WELL.

Ancient Natchez Indian Who Rebelled Against Being Sacrificed.

One of the repulsive features of the laws under which the Natchez Indians were governed was that when a member of the royal family of the nation died it was necessary that several others of the people should accompany him to the tomb by suffering death at the hands of executioners. When the "Great Sun," the hereditary chief of the whole nation, died, all his wives, in case he were provided with more than one, and also several of his subjects, were obliged to follow him into the vale of shadows. The "Little Suns," secondary chiefs, and also members of the royal family, likewise claimed, when dying, their tribute of death from the living. In addition to this, the inexorable law also condemned to death any man of the Natchez race who had married a girl of the royal line of the "Suns;" on the occasion of her death he was called upon to accompany her. "I will narrate to you upon this subject," writes an old French chronicler of Louisiana, "the story of an Indian who was not in a humor to submit to this law. His name was Etteacteal. He had contracted an alliance with the 'Suns.' The honor came near having a fatal result for him. His wife fell sick, and as soon as he perceived that she was approaching her end he took to fight, embarking in a pirogue on the Mississippi, and sought a refuge in New Orleans. He placed himself under the protection of the Governor, who was at that time Mons de Blenville, offering himself to be the Governor's hunter. The Governor accepted his services, and interested himself in his behalf with the Natchez, who declared, in answer, that he had nothing to fear, inasmuch as the ceremony was over, and as he had not been present when it took place, he was no longer available as a candidate for execution."—New Orleans Picayune.

WHITE BRIDE OF KIOWA CHIEF

Cora Blain's Life Was Saved by White Wolf and Will Marry the Brave.

White Wolf, a young Kiowa chief out at Chickasha, in the Indian Territory, is to marry Miss Cora Blain, a white girl, whose life he saved. The romance is a pretty one.

MISS CORA BLAIN

Miss Blain had started to ford the swollen Washitou River on horseback. Her father, with other members of his family, in a two-horse wagon, was crossing at the same time. There was a small trading store on the shore that the Blains were approaching, and several white men and a party of Indians stood about this building watching the travelers as they entered the water. When near the middle of the river Miss Blain's horse stumbled and fell to his knees, and the young girl slipped from the saddle. The next instant she found herself struggling in the rapid current, occasionally disappearing beneath the waves and swiftly approaching the falls. White Wolf sprang far out into the flood, and a few strokes of his arms brought him close to the sinking girl. He grasped her long hair when she was within a few feet of the falls and struggled back to the shore and safety. That was the strange beginning of a friendship that has led to the altar.

American Lanterns.

American lanterns are exported to all the countries of the world where lanterns are used. Many are sent to South Africa and to South America, to Australia and New Zealand, and some are sold in Asia. Few, proportionately, are sent to Europe.

Kerosene oil is now commonly burned in lanterns all over the world. There are no lanterns made nowadays for candles only, but there are exported to South America some lanterns made so that either candles or oil may be burned in them. These are provided with a candle socket, which may be set down into the oil reservoir, the wick holder having been removed. By removing the candle socket and screwing in the wick holder the lantern is made ready to burn oil. Excepting railroad and other lanterns for special uses, substantially all the lanterns made nowadays are of the kind known as tubular, first introduced about thirty years ago, and now made in various modifications as to detail, the tubular part of the lantern being designed with a view to producing better combustion and a brighter light. The lanterns made for ordinary uses are produced in about forty styles.

The American lanterns are the lightest, the sightliest in appearance and the best adapted to their use, and they are sold cheaper than lanterns of equal quality produced elsewhere. There are large establishments in this country making lanterns only. It is probable that more lanterns are now exported from this country than from either England or Germany, and the exports of American lanterns are increasing.—New York Sun.

Heating by Steam.

The art of heating buildings by steam has progressed so rapidly during the past ten years that there are now three distinct systems well developed, all performing the same kind of service, but doing it under conditions that vary materially. The oldest and most widely known of these is the gravity system, so called for the reason that the steam generated in the boiler rises up to the radiators, and, as it is condensed, the resulting water is returned to the boiler by gravitation, no appliance, other than the return pipe, being used for this purpose.

The next is what may be called the mechanical system, as mechanical means are frequently applied to reduce the pressure of the steam in the system from that carried in the boiler, and mechanical appliances are always used to return the water of condensation from the return pipes of the system back to the boiler. These may be in the shape of an automatic steam trap, or a pump and governor, as may best suit the conditions. The third is the exhaust steam system, in which the heating is done by steam that has been used to drive engines or pumps, and that would be of no further service if it could not be utilized as heat. In this system mechanical appliances are also used for controlling and directing the steam through the system.—Engineering Magazine.

The Temples of Siva.

The shape of the temples of Siva, the Destroyer, does not differ from those of the other Indian gods. The chief entrance into the great temple, says a writer in the Architect, is by a high massive pyramid, the top of which has generally the form of a crescent; it invariably faces the east. Beyond the gate there is a large court, at the farther extremity of which another gate leads through a pyramid of less height, but of the same form. A small yard separates it from the temple of the idol. In the middle of it there is either a huge bull or a linga carved in stone, raised on a huge pedestal, or put under a canopy supported by four pillars. This is the first object of adoration to the visitors, who then pass through a low, narrow door into the inside of the temple. This door is the only passage for light and air, there being no windows. A lamp which burns night and day gives a tolerable light. The interior of the building is generally divided into two parts, sometimes into three, the first of which is the most spacious and is destined to receive the people; the second, or the adytum, in which the idol resides, is much smaller and darker, and generally shut, the door being opened by the officiating priest, who, with some of his attendants, has alone the right of entering this mysterious place for the purpose of washing the image and dressing and bringing offerings to it. This part is often built in the shape of a vault, but it is so low as to make a prolonged stay in it rather oppressive.

Camels Wear Bonnets.

New Yorkers are used to seeing horses with sun bonnets, as a protection from the heat of the sun. For the same reason a thousand camels of the Anglo-Egyptian army have been supplied with poke bonnets. One only of these animals, which marched all the way from Assiout, died from the effects of the heat, and, moreover, that one had lost its bonnet.—New York Press.

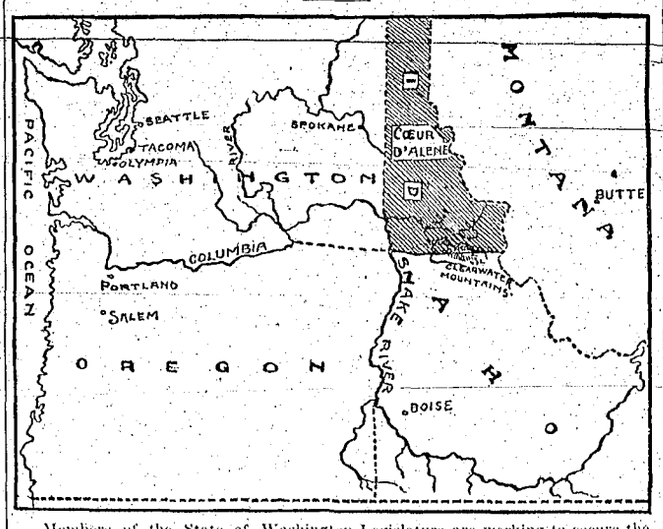
A Prolific Mother.

The London Lancet tells of an Englishwoman who had become the mother of nineteen children in twenty years of married life. She never had twins.

It is said that time will tell—yet people are constantly asking you what time it is.

When a man's temper gets the best of him it generally shows the worst of him.

PORTION OF IDAHO WANTED BY WASHINGTON.



Members of the State of Washington Legislature are working to secure the annexation to Washington of that part of Idaho known as the "Panhandle," which includes the Coeur d'Alene mines and the greater part of the Clearwater gold fields. The shading on the accompanying map indicates the territory which Washington covets.

PULSE OF THE PRESS

When speaking of the population of the United States do not forget that it is about 84,000,000. This figure, of course, includes all the islands.—Topeka Journal.

Dreyfus is firm in his conviction that the art of "hazing" cannot be developed to its complete perfection, except among full-fledged army officers.—Washington Star.

The upper-class men at West Point are not the persons authorized by law to sit in judgment on the qualifications of young men to stay in the academy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Missouri river has lost its pull with the river and harbor committees of Congress, but it will not cease to pull at both shores all the way from Bismarck to St. Louis.—Omaha News.

If salt is the real elixir of life it is puzzling to understand how people who live on the sea and constantly breathe salt into their systems ever manage to die natural deaths.—Kansas City Star.

It looks as if Maine was one of the unhealthiest States in the Union. Thousands upon thousands of barrels of strong drink were consumed there last year, and all of it as medicine.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The rapid growth of manufacturing industries in the South is bringing a new class of labor questions to the front there. Just how they will be dealt with will be watched with interest.—Louisville Commercial.

The center of the country's population is still in Indiana. It should not be forgotten that an ex-President who seems to be something of a factor in shifting the balance of public opinion on important issues hails from Indiana, also.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

It seems that Li-Hung-Chang made a present of Manchuria to the Czar last summer. This was the more generous on the part of the venerable Li, when it is remembered that Manchuria is about the only province in China that Li does not own.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

The War Department will be justified in taking the most thoroughgoing measures to put a stop to these degrading customs. They only serve to lower the idea of what honor is in the minds of our young officers, a result harmful to us, as well as to them.—Detroit To-Day.

And now comes a Yale professor averring that this Chicago University "discovery" of salt as a fountain of youth has been known in New Haven for years and years and years. Thus does the effete East smother the scientific enthusiasm of the bounding West.—Newark, N. J., News.

The Mayor of New Orleans says that if citizens assemble in mass meeting and march to the City Hall to protest against a certain objectionable ordinance he will treat them as a mob. His honor apparently does not believe in the "right of petition" which kings used to object to so strenuously.—New York Sun.

In London they have reversed the old maxim that no news is good news. When nothing is heard from South Africa for several days the British public braces itself to receive the intelligence that De Wet has rounded up another bunch of Lord Kitchener's merry men and that further re-enforcements are desired. And the expectation never is disappointed.—Chicago Chronicle.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

There are 16,738,362 children and young men and women being educated in the schools and colleges of the United States—1,503,921 in private institutions, the remainder in public schools, as follows:

	Public schools.	Private schools.
Elementary	14,602,488	1,128,822
High schools and academies	488,549	166,678
Universities and colleges	30,030	73,201
Professional schools	8,540	46,594
Normal schools	44,808	23,572

There are 244,527 school houses, dormitories and other buildings in the United States devoted to education, and they are valued at $524,680,255. There are 415,660 teachers—131,793 men and 283,867 women. In 1899 the people of the United States spent $197,281,603 to educate their children, which is $2.67 per capita of population and $3.20 per capita of children of the school age.

The average salaries paid school teachers in the entire United States in 1899 was $45.25 a month for men and $38.14 a month for women. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Nevada schoolmasters come high. The average paid to men teachers in Massachusetts in 1899 was $136.23 a month; in Rhode Island, $103.74; in Nevada, $101 a month. Schoolmarams do not fare so well in those States, their pay in Massachusetts averaging $51.41, in Rhode Island $51 and in Nevada $61.50. The highest wages to women teachers are paid in California and the District of Columbia, an average of $64 a month.

In Illinois the average for men was $60.42 and women $53.27; in Indiana, $48 for men and $43 for women; in Michigan, $44 for men and $35 for women, and in Wisconsin, $41 and $29. Wisconsin pays her schoolmarams less than any other of the States.

BIG FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Property Valued at Nearly $3,000,000 Destroyed.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday evening a fire started in the clothing house of M. Saxe & Sons, St. Peter street, Montreal, Que., and before it was brought under control, had destroyed property valued at between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, including the $600,000 Board of Trade building.

Outside of this building, however, there was not a modern structure among those burned. The narrow streets, antiquated buildings and the inflammable nature of the stocks they contained made a combination which the department was powerless to overcome, and for a time it seemed that the entire business portion of the place would go. The fire practically burned until it came to an open space which gave the firemen an opportunity for effective work.

Numerous crowds of people jammed the narrow streets, and the police could not control them. Women fainted and their clothes were torn and a few slightly injured in rushes for safety. Outside of the Board of Trade tenants thirteen firms were burned out.

Firebugs Burn Cuban Town.

A dispatch from Havana states that the town of Banes, up the north coast of Cuba, has been partly destroyed by incendiaries, upward of seventy houses and five large warehouses having been burned.

No So Daft.

A poor man caled one day at a farmhouse while the good wife was dishing up a huge plate of dumplings.

"I'll bet thee a penny, mussus," said he, "that I could eat thy dumplings, plate and all, for my dinner."

"I'll bet thee a penny thee can't," said the good wife.

"I'll bet thee I can," again said Jock.

"Then do it, Jock," said Mistress Hodge.

Thus bidden, Jock threw his legs under the table, calmly devoured the contents of the plate, and, heaving a deep sigh, said:

"Missus, I'll hev to pay o the penny, after all, for I find that I can't eat the plate."—Pearson's Weekly.

Death and Birth Rate.

It is computed that the death rate of the world is 67 and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seemingly light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase in population each year of almost 1,200,000 souls.

Junk from the Sea.

An enormous quantity of old iron, in the shape of old anchors and chains, is annually rescued from the sea. During one period of twelve months as much as 150 tons' weight was dredged up on the east coast of England alone.

Halcyon Days.

"Pa, what are the halcyon days?"

"They are the ones a fellow looks back to with pleasure because he has forgotten what tough luck he was having at the time."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Too many people retreating from a bad cause burn their bridges in front of them.

Patriotism.

"Is he a patriotic citizen?"

"Well," answered the man who is afraid of being overamiable, "he is what I call a display patriot. He makes a great to-do about the census, and always helps to get up a fireworks show or a parade. But he kicks like anything when it comes to paying his taxes."—Washington Star.

The War Education Bureau.

"Are you studying up China and the Chinese, Mr. Jones?"

"No, indeed; now the schools are open, Tommy will tell us all we want to know, and more, too."—Indianapolis Journal.

Affairs can easily reach a crisis, but they are never permitted to stop there.

INDIANS UNDER ARMS

FIVE NATIONS ARE REPORTED IN REBELLION.

Towns in Indian Territory and Oklahoma Threatened—A Troop of the Eighth United States Cavalry Ordered to the Front by Gen. Miles.

Dispatches from South McAlester, Checotah, Eufala and other points in the Indian country indicate that the Snake band of the Creek Indian nation has succeeded in spreading rebellion throughout the Five Nations and that a general uprising throughout the territory of full-bloods who are opposed to progressive government is to be feared.

More United States troops will be asked for, as it is thought the one troop at Wetumpka will not be strong enough to cope with the Indians. It is estimated that 1,500 full-bloods are under arms. The whole country is excited and under arms. Whites and peaceable Indians are organizing for mutual protection. Isolated squatters are fleeing to towns for greater safety.

Troops Ordered to the Front.

Lieut. Gen. Miles sent an order to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Department of the Missouri, at Omaha, directing him to take immediate action in suppressing the raid of the Snake band of outlaws in Indian Territory. He is instructed to send a troop of cavalry to Henrietta to act in conjunction with the United States marshal. Gen. Lee has sent Troop A of the Eighth cavalry from Fort Reno, Okla., to Muskogee, Indian Territory, to aid in suppressing the uprising of Creek outlaw bands. The Choctaws claim to have a strength of 2,500, and have adopted the same resolutions and tactics as the Creeks.

Indians Threaten Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is also threatened with invasion by the Indians. This is the alarming tenor of advices received at Guthrie from the scene of the Indian uprising in the Creek Nation. Ghost dances are the order of the night, and to the terror inspired by the Indians is added the fear of outlaw bands which threaten to overrun the county and pillage, loot and ravish regardless of the merits of any controversy which may exist.

The insubordinate Snake band of Creek Indians living on the reservation east of Lincoln County threaten to invade Oklahoma. Gov. Barnes received a telephone message from Stroud stating the town was in danger of a raid from the outlaws and half-breeds of the Creek Nation, who would take advantage of the disturbances among the Indians to raid several towns and rob banks.

EXTRA SESSION LIKELY.

Fifty-seventh Congress May Convene Before December.

A Washington correspondent declares that an extra session of Congress looms up as inevitable. The legislative hopper is overfilled with bills which must be passed during the remaining legislative days. Hitherto the champions of the shipping bill have disclaimed any desire to favor an extraordinary session. But they now proclaim openly that unless the ship subsidy bill is passed this session the President will be induced to convene the Fifty-seventh Assembly before the regular session in December. The ostensible excuse for this call will be to act upon the Cuban constitutional convention. It becomes evident that the Cuban delegates will be unable to present the framework of their independent government until after the life of the present Congress has expired. It is equally certain that Great Britain will not forward its reply to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amendments until after adjournment, and in view of the ironclad agreement there can be no Nicaraguan legislation this session. Likewise there arises in the background the Supreme Court decisions affecting the status of the island possessions, which may demand immediate attention from Congress. To cap the climax, the war tax reduction bill as reported by the Senate committee invites a great deal of hostility in the House, and the possibility of the enactment of war tax reduction legislation is farther removed by the certainty of a deadlock in conference between the Senate and House. The Senate reduction bill is totally different from that passed by the House and is regarded by the members of the latter as offensive and inequitable.

A deadlock between the two houses of Congress is in sight with the war tax reduction bill as the issue. Although the Senate bill reported from committee does not exceed the amount of reduction authorized in the House, the character of the Senate bill is totally different. The Senate committee replaced the tax on bank checks, drafts, bills of exchange, postal money orders and many other items which the House removed. It likewise repeals the stamp taxes, repeals the tax on commercial brokers and abolishes other features which were present in the House bill.

The present cost of governing the 7,000,000 residents of New York State is $22,000,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., is so well satisfied with voting machines that it will use them in all polls in the future.

Indiana's kindly feeling toward voting machines encountered a frost when the price was found to be $600 each.

The Mayor of Bismarck is accused of running a gambling house and the Mayor of Atlanta is charged with giving a continuous performance of staggering humanity.

The official vote of Texas was: Bryan, 267,432; McKinley, 121,173; Barker, 21,160; scattering, 62,000. Bryan's plurality was 146,258. The vote was 110,000 less than in 1896.

The esteemed Richard Croker realizes at his winter residence in England the hardship of not having a pull with the government. He is obliged to pay an income tax on $25,000 a year.

Without qualification or reservation the Philadelphia Press admits that the Quaker City rivals New York in "depravity and foulness" of government. It urges a union of all decent people at the spring campaign to "put their condemnation upon official blackmail, police terrorism and the foulest municipal administration Philadelphia has ever been afflicted with."

Sports in Early Days.

Athletic sports and open-air amusements generally may be said to have been more popular in 1800 than they are now. Thomas Jefferson boxed and fenced, and George Washington, who all but saw the nineteenth century open, could jump further and throw a stone a greater distance than any other man in Virginia. Fox-hunting, gunning and all such sports were more commonly indulged in then than to-day. Every gentleman rode horseback, as a matter of course. His spurs, like those of the old-time knight, were the badge of his rank, and he did not drive in a carriage until he was too old to mount a horse.

Newfoundland's Wealth of Iron Ore.

What the gold reefs of Johannesburg are to the Transvaal, the Wabana iron beds are to Newfoundland. They form immense deposits of rich, red hematite ore, three miles long, and several hundred feet wide, and showing 34,000,000 tons in sight above the water. The beds dip downward at an angle of eight degrees, and it is believed that they extend below the sea in practically unlimited quantity, though what is now in sight will suffice for a generation's work. To all intents and purposes the mine is open quarry. The ore is got at by chopping off a surface covering of earth and rock, and then loosening the hematite with charges of dynamite.

What Mr. F. Says.

Briggs—Fogg says he can tell whether a woman is good-looking or not without seeing her.

Griggs—That is rather a strong statement.

Briggs—But a true one, he declares. He says that his wife always has something nice to say of the homely women and something quite the opposite for the pretty ones.—Boston Transcript.

Ancient and Modern Proverbs.

"He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; avoid him.

"He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple; teach him.

"He who knows and knows not that he knows, is asleep, wake him.

"But he who knows and knows that he knows, is a wise man; follow him."—From the Arabian Proverbs.

"He who travels by the New York Central knows that he rides over smooth and level tracks, in luxurious trains, at great speed, through the most delightful country, and at a cost of but two cents per mile.

This man is of sound judgment. Follow his example, and you will be happy."—An American Proverb.—From the Brooklyn Standard Union.

Hindoo Mail Carrying.

The postal service in India extends as far north as Kolghur, a village of the Himalayas. Beyond this point a letter is sent by a native runner, who carries the missive for days in the split end of a stick, and delivers it at the end of his journey as clean as when he received it.

He Had Tasted It.

"How do you like this soap?" asked the barber, carefully depositing the brush in the patron's mouth. "Some say it's better than the last." "That," replied the customer, "is only a matter of taste."—Philadelphia Record.

In the Crush.

Doctor—Don't ride to and from work. You shouldn't sit down so much.

Patient—I don't.

Doctor—Ah! You walk, then?

Patient—No. I hang on to a strap mostly.—Philadelphia Press.

An Important Beginning.

Wiggles—Can you speak French?

Waggles—A little. That is, I can shrug my shoulders.—Somerville Journal.

It is frequently an excellent thing for the public to use a sponge on political slates.

The first swarm from a bee hive is always led by an old queen, the second by the oldest princess, who is obliged to go in a hurry, owing to her younger heirs emerging from their cells.

In various parts of Ireland are branches of co-operative creameries where capable women as manageresses are paid as high as 20s. a week.

AS FAR AS I KNOW.

"As far as I know," said a person one night,
"There is naught in this world but what is just right:
I have all I want both to eat and to wear,
The flowers I gather are fragrant and fair,
The birds in the trees always sing a glad song;
And as far as I know there is nothing wrong.

"All the people I know are loyal and kind,
And I am contented in body and mind;
I read about folks who are awfully bad,
About souls that are weary and hearts that are sad,
About children that quarrel and people who fight,
But as far as I know everything is all right.

"I read there are people who do many things
That on them the worst kind of suffering brings,
That women are wicked and men are untrue,
And sinfulness runneth society thro',
But as far as I know—as far as I know—
I cannot affirm that these stories are so."

The person who said that, as far as she knew,
Was a child of six years, and to her it was true;
O, what would we give could we all say to-night,
There is naught in the world but what is just right!
That we have all we want to eat and to wear,
And that justice and goodness abound everywhere?

—*Thomas F. Porter in the Boston Globe.*

Three Working Girls.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"Tea is ready, girls," said Saba Thorn.

"Tea!"

It was no luxurious repast of buttered toast, fragrant Oolong, honey and preserves; no comfortable repast of cold fowl, tongue, potted meats and biscuit hot from the oven.

When Saba Thorn called it "tea," she merely used a conventionalism. It was only a scanty meal of baker's bread, with a pat of cheap butter, a little smoked beef, which had been bought from the corner grocer's in a brown-paper cover, and some milk and water, blue and tasteless; for Saba and her two cousins found it necessary to economize very strictly indeed.

Saba worked for an upholsterer. All day long she stitched pillow-ticks and tufted mattresses in a dark room, where there was a prevailing smell of rancid geese-feathers.

Her cousin, Helen, stood behind the counter of a milliner's shop on the Bowery; and little Kate—the youngest of the three—was "packer" in a fancy store, and could do up more neat paper parcels in a given time than would be believed possible.

They were all three pallid and colorless, like plants that had grown in a cellar. They all three had a certain languor of manner, and spoke in low, suppressed voices.

They lived together in this one room with a little alcove running out of it, because it was the cheapest mode of existence, and because their scant earnings, clubbed together, could be laid out to better advantage than if expended singly. Moreover, to these poor, homeless girls, there was a home feeling in being together.

"I don't feel hungry," said Helen, with a grimace.

"I am so tired of bread and butter," sighed little Kate. "Oh, if I could only have some of the stewed grapes that mother used to make!"

"Oh, that reminds me," said Saba, taking a letter off the mantel. "I've heard from old Mrs. Pinkney. She wants us to buy a fashionable fall bonnet for her if we can get it for a dollar and a half; and to look out for a bargain for Louisa Jane's winter frock. She wants the very best quality, and she can't go higher than thirty-seven cents a yard. And she wishes to know if we are acquainted with anybody in the business who will dye over her pea-green silk skirt at half price."

Helen shrugged her shoulders.

"She must think we have plenty of time to execute her commissions," said she.

"Thirty-seven cents a yard!" cried little Kate. "And a fall hat for a dollar and a half. Does the woman expect impossibilities?"

"But that isn't all," said Saba. "Uncle John is very poor. She thinks his relations ought to look after him."

"Uncle John!" said Kate.

"Poor!" echoed Helen.

"But what has *become of all his money?*" said little Kate, intently knitting her brows.

"I'm sure I don't know," said Saba. "Mrs. Pinkney doesn't go into particulars. All the rest of the letter is about the sewing society, and the chicken cholera, which has carried off so many of her fowls."

"He must have been persuaded into investing in some of those dreadful mining stocks!" said little Kate.

"But, girls," said Saba, "what are we to do?"

"Precisely what he has always done to us," said Helen. "Let him alone."

"No, no, Helen!" pleaded little Kate. "Don't talk so. Remember, he is the only uncle we have got. He was our mother's brother."

"And what has he ever done for us?" *retorted Helen, bitterly.*

"That don't signify," reasoned Saba. "He is old and feeble. He needs our care. That is enough.

"Saba is right," urged little Kate. "Uncle John mustn't be left to die *alone.*"

"But what can we do?" said Helen. "We can't bring him here!"

"No," said Saba. "It would break his heart to take him away from the pine forests. We must go to him."

"And all starve together?" said Helen. "I don't see that that would be much of an improvement on the present state of things."

"Listen," said Saba, lifting an authoritative forefinger. "From a trifling seniority in years, and a somewhat greater experience in the world of work," Saba had become quite an oracle, "I've been considering it. I can do the housework for Uncle John."

"Yes," said Helen.

"Of course," said little Kate. "And if he hasn't been obliged to sell the cow, we can perhaps have real creamy milk, and now and then a little cottage cheese. Oh, wouldn't that be splendid?"

"Helen could make bonnets for the farmers' wives," suggested Saba. "The women out there know what a pretty bonnet is as well as any one, only they can't get it."

"Bravo!" cried Helen, clapping her hands. "I do think I have rather a *genius for the business!*"

"And little Kate could go out to plain sewing by the day, among the neighbors," added Saba. "Or help around in soap-making and preserving times. There are a good many who would pay fifty cents a day and board for good intelligent help. And that is a deal more than she earns here."

Little Kate looked rather sober.

"I have my doubts about the plan working," said she. "But I couldn't stay here, away from you. If you all go, why, so will I."

"Then," went on Saba, "I've laid up six dollars toward a winter coat. Uncle John wants it more than I do. I'll keep it for him."

"There is my ten dollars in the savings bank," added Helen. "I did want a pair of thick boots and a warm winter wrap. But if Uncle John is really in need—"

"I haven't saved any money," said little Kate, sorrowfully. "How could I, with my wages of two dollars a week? But I will do all that I can to help.

"You are dear, generous girls, both of you," said Saba. "It may be a little hard, just at first, but it is clearly our duty to go to Uncle John. And I will write and tell him so this very night."

"Do," said Helen. "I'll borrow Miss Clitch's ink-bottle, and there are a pen and two sheets of paper in the wash-stand drawer. I can buy a postage-stamp at the druggist's on the corner.

"Wouldn't a postal-card be cheaper?" said wise little Kate.

But Saba shook her head.

"*Would you put Uncle John's poverty on a postal-card?*" said she.

And little Kate answered, somewhat abashed:

"I didn't think of that. I only thought of economizing a cent. I wonder if the time will ever come when we don't have to think of saving?"

And little Kate put on her hat and tripped around to the druggist's, where one particular clerk put himself out to wait upon her.

"She has got a face like a daisy," said the druggist's clerk. "If ever I marry, I should like a wife like that. No, she's not much of a customer of ours, but I have seen her at church meetings, and I walk home with her sometimes of an evening. She lives in Thinn's tenement-house with her sister and cousin, and works in Gracey's store. That's all I know about her. But she always makes me think of a wild flower."

Uncle John Jaycox was sitting by his fireside when his niece's letter came. The fire of birch logs blazed gloriously up the chimney; a pair of fat, home-run candles glittered on the table. In all the room there was no evidence of griping poverty.

"Yes," said Uncle John to a tall young man who sat opposite, "I guess I'll have you here to run the farm for me, Israel Penfield. It's gettin' too much for me to manage alone. But as for some woman to keep house for me, now that Anastasia Grixon has been fool enough to marry old Simpson—Eh? what?—a letter? I'm obleeged to you, Miss Pinkney! Stop and take a warm while I read it, and I'll git you a basket of gilliflower apples to carry home afterward. They're just sp'ilin' to be eaten, them gilliflowers is."

But as he perused his letter, a curious expression stole over his rugged features.

"Sakes alive!" said he, stamping one foot on the floor. "What in creation does all this mean? I guess we'll have enough housekeepers, Israel. Here's my three nieces from New York a-comin' to live with me, because Mrs. Pinkney here has writ 'em that I've lost my property. And they're goin' to take care of me. Well, I swan!"

"I didn't write no sich!" whined Mrs. Pinkney, with rather an alarmed air. "I only said you was dreadful poor in health. I meant the lumbago and rheumatiz. *I didn't say nothin' about money.*"

"Well, no matter what you said, nor what you didn't say," declared Uncle John, crumpling up the letter in his hand and staring at the fire. "The gals think I'm poor, and they're comin' here to support me, and make a home for me in my old age—bless their hearts! I don't know why they should do it," he added, with a conscience-stricken face. "I never did nothin' for them. And Kate and Helen are my sister Jane's darters, and Saba is Hepsy's only child. And they're workin' for a livin', and I've got more'n I know what to with. It's a shame, now, ain't it, that things is so unevenly divided?"

"Just exactly what I've always said," quietly remarked Israel Penfield.

Uncle John Jaycox looked at Israel with a queer twinkle in his opaque blue eyes.

"I declare," said he, "them gals has taught me a lesson! I don't need to be took care of in my old age, but I swan to goodness! it would be kind of pleasant to have three gals around, lookin' arter the old man. I'm a mind to try it."

"I would, if I was you," said Israel Penfield.

So, when Saba, Helen and little Kate arrived, Uncle John received them with a warm welcome.

"Nieces," said he, "I ain't poor, nor I ain't likely to be; but I'm glad to see you. I'm glad to know that there's any one in the world cares enough for the old man to come and look arter him, without no expectation of bein' paid for it. It sort o' shores up my confidence in human natur'. Come in—come in! There's plenty of room for you all in the old farm-house. Come in and welcome."

The three girls looked at each other.

"Ought we to stay?" they asked each other.

"Yes," whispered little Kate. "There are two red cows in the field. I saw them."

"And the air smells so sweet!" said pale Helen.

"And Uncle John spoke as if he was really, really glad to see us," said Saba. "Oh, yes, let us stay!"

Nor did any of the contracting parties ever regret the misunderstanding which had brought them so curiously *together.*

Little Kate went back to the city, after a year or two, to marry the druggist's clerk, who was now setting up in a small way for himself, and had come down to the country after the daisy-faced girl who had once attracted his attention.

Helen is engaged to marry Israel Penfield, and they are to have a regular old-fashioned wedding when the dresses are made.

And Saba—quiet Saba—is to stay with Uncle John, to read the newspapers to him and cheer up the long, lonely evenings.

"For I couldn't get along without *the girl, nohow!" says Uncle John,* jovially.—Saturday Night.

MINOR ANIMALS' MISERIES.

Boston Society Which Would Make Away With the Worthless.

That is a popular idea which actuates the promoters of the Animal Rescue League—that it is the duty of the community to see that no living being is permitted to live and suffer. It is pleasant to note that at its annual meeting yesterday the league showed a gratifying progress in the good work accomplished under its direction in *behalf of the four-footed* waifs of the city. Its work appears not only to be in accordance with humane sentiment, but in the interest of sanitary science. No thinking person is likely to gainsay the league's proposition that the health of the community demands that unclaimed animals be properly looked after and not allowed to spread *contagion* among healthy animals and children. Humanity demands, too, that outcast cats and dogs should not be permitted to remain as targets for street urchins.

There is no doubt that the founders of the Animal Rescue League were correct in their idea that a place in Boston, conveniently located, where lost, homeless and neglected cats and dogs could be taken would fill a long-felt want. The experience of the past *six months would alone seem to prove* the fact: 2,280 cats and dogs taken up from the streets—one can scarcely conceive what that involves in lessening of misery for the animals and for the quiet and order of the thoroughfares and back alleys. But this new humane institution is not in any sense a home for indigent animals. It is rather a clearing house wherein animals in fit condition are passed on to homes in which they are wanted and for those whose lives are simply misery provision is made at nominal cost for putting them mercifully out of existence. The supporters of the institution hold the belief that it is not right to spend money in keeping alive dogs and cats that are of no use to anybody or comfort to themselves. They hold, too, that in the interests of sanitary *science, animals should not be kept* together in close quarters, as is done in some animal homes, for disease is sure to result.

Yet although the Animal Rescue League is not a sheltering home or a refuge, as its name might suggest, it is not to be supposed that any healthy animal is deprived of life simply because it has no home. That 150 only were found fit to be placed in homes last year, shows the extent to which disease is generated in deserted and neglected animals. The league seems to have a specific and helpful mission to perform. It is to be hoped that its work will expand to include the establishment of the projected country annex and a home of rest for horses similar to that now so successfully conducted in London. And all this not more for the suffering animals rescued than for the helping of humanity to the finer feelings and higher living to which so many are born *strangers and grow up in that condition.* Boston Transcript.

Board of Green Cloth—Its Functions.

You have heard much of the Board of Green Cloth, but probably you do not know what its functions are and the need of it from a financial point of view. First, it takes its name from a green cloth spread over the table at which the board sits. This board is presided over by the Lord Steward, who, with the inferior officers, sits to pass the accounts of the royal household. It is the countinghouse of the Queen's establishment, and at the same time a little court of justice, with power to correct all offenders who break the peace of the verge—which means the court royal—which extends every way for 200 yards from *the gate of the palace. Without* a warrant first obtained from this board no servant of the household can be arrested for debt, so to be a queen's servant is to some extent on a par with being a member of Parliament.—Pearson's Weekly.

Iowa's Unenviable Distinction.

Iowa is one of the few states not represented in Statuary hall at the national capital and members of Congress from the Hawkeye state are considering whether it is not time to abolish the unenviable distinction.

DUE TO THE CORSET.

GREAT CHANGE IN THE FASHIONABLE FIGURE.

Moves for Change in Style of Skirts and Waists—Close Fitting About the Hips Seems About to Go Fashion Hints from Gotham.

New York correspondence:

ANY a woman now can climb stairs and perform other arduous exercise with ease that a year ago would have had her puffing and palpitating. It's all in the new corsets, which are cut so low that the wearer's diaphragm is not compressed. This extreme lowness, which would have seemed impossible two years ago, does in many cases call for additional support for the figure. To supply this, stiffly woven jersey corset covers are worn. All the length of a corset is *below the waist line now, and the hips are forced back,* and the stomach in.

While these changes in corsets are determining and fixing bodice fashions, assaults are being made upon the current forms of skirts. No doubt a big majority of women would prefer that the close-hip skirt should continue, but the gathered skirt and other changes are being pushed. The gathered models make little headway, even panier effects receiving greater favor. Fashionables seem not to object to skirts that are tucked over the hips—indeed, appear to like tucking anywhere. So many women like the close skirt that it is reasonably sure to remain safe for another season, but she who wants to be among the early ones to adopt its successor, will need to *look alive.* Though it may be settled on before the winter is over, just what it is to be is uncertain.

The skirts of the accompanying picture are a representative lot and reflect the most promising of the newer developments. That of the initial picture shows one form of trimming that disguises slightly a really close hip fit. This gown was dark blue cheviot, with box pleats and cloth tabs caught with gilt buttons for trimming. Close fit was adhered to in each skirt of the next illustration. Green camel's hair stitched in gilt was the fabric of the first, a cloth-of-gold waistcoat showing between the jacket fronts. Dark brown broadcloth was the material of the second gown, stitching and tucking being used as trimming, the layer bolero standing as the dominant feature. The box pleated skirt shown was red and white checked cloth. Black velvet appliqued with ecru lace was the trimming. Models of this general character may bear off any amount of tucking without interfering especially with the closeness of fit, and often do so. In the next picture is the model of the gathered skirt that receives the most favor, though *far more striking examples are put forward.* It was sketched in old rose panne velvet. Across the picture is a type of skirt frequently seen in which an overskirt disguises hip snugness. It was striped dove gray and sage green taffeta. Many variations of this model are current, and in not a few of them all suggestion of close-fitted hips is lost. Still, those along the lines of the pictured type are most numerous, and unrelieved snugness is plentiful.

Prophesying for next winter is dangerous, but so many new capes are appearing that a return to capes is indicated for another season. At present the output is confined almost entirely to furlined models, but less costly ones should follow. An example of the newest type is pictured here, a tan cloth garment lined with sable and trimmed with application of dark brown taffeta and gilt. *Whether one has a cape or not,* she should have a raglan. It may be the distinctly feminine affair shown here, and sketched in red melton with white trimmings, or it may be of the mannish and rough and ready sort. That signifies a coat of excellent cut, in the latest form with a deep yoke from which the box hangs wide and flat. It may be waterproofed, and for a wearer who is shakbily swagger may bear signs of use in rough weather. Very dark mixed gray is the thing, with rolled back regulation raglan cuffs, and a slightly revered collar, faced sometimes with black velvet. Sometimes the coat is covert, in tan, but gray is more swagger. It should clear the ground and if for rough wear should *be easy enough to go on over a sweater.*

Turn-over edges of lace are a stylish finish to fancy stocks, and a turn-over all in scallops has been devised that will adjust itself to the irregular edge of some of the shaped stocks. Handsome lace for this use is a new requirement from lace makers. There is at once daintiness and economy in this protection of the collar's edge. Linen collars are made with turn-over edge, and in some cases such edges are finished with embroidery. Now and then the turn-over is dotted with tiny polkas, but pure white seems preferable.

No fashionable woman in these days tries to get along without some kind of kimona. The real thing is modified in many ways. Yoke and stock collar may be introduced to mitigate the characteristic neck, even, but general outline being maintained, the garment remains a kimona. Flowered crepe, silk or cotton, with odd tracings of lattice work, is the right material. The crepe is lined with silk of contrasting color, which should show through. American kimonas are made in correct pattern of cozy eiderdown cotton, lined or unlined, and some stunning affairs are of dashing cretonne *splashed with great flowers.* The real kimona should hang to the floor, being stiffened by a roll-over of the lining stuffed with cotton. Kimona jackets are pretty, but it is difficult to get them to hang right.

Copyright, 1901.

CLOSE FITS THAT REMAIN FOR HIPS.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN SKIRTS AND WRAPS.

He Came Early.

A certain man's wife was much troubled with the thought that the house would be broken into. Her husband, being kept awake at night by her anxiety, hoped to cure her of the delusion by arranging with a man he knew to enter the house and *pretend to be a robber,* while he would satisfy his wife by going down and scaring him away by firing his revolver. The man agreed, and received a small fee for his trouble. On the night in question the wife heard some noise, so aroused her husband, who crept downstairs with his revolver. All was quiet, but he boldly entered the dining-room, and, crying "Hands up!" fired his revolver into the ceiling. Still not a sound. With a sudden feeling of anxiety he struck a match, and found every particle of plate and valuable things gone. The man had come early and made the most of it.

Everything Made of Irish Peat.

A large Dublin manufacturer has a room entirely furnished with Irish peat. The carpets on the floors, the curtains at the windows and the paper on the wall are made from this substance. For years he has experimented with the material, which is now very largely *exported as fuel, and he has discovered* that from it it is possible to produce almost any kind of fabric. The process is simple—the fibres which are strong and tough, being extracted and woven like cotton or silk. The fabrics have the toughness of linen and the warmth of *wool. Blankets made of them are* found to excel in warmth and lightness anything yet discovered.

A Drawback to Amity.

Judge—Well, Mrs. Jopps, what fault have you to find with your husband?

Mrs. Jopps—Now, Jedge, it's this way: He's awful good an' kind, but he's so posky unfriendshul.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Reed pens, split at both end like quill pens, have been found in Egyptian tombs, dating probably 2,500 years before Christ.

Children's Corner

THE SENSITIVE KETTLE.

"I don't feel well," the Kettle sighed.
The Pot responded, "Eh?"
Then doubtless, that's the reason, marm,
You do not sing to-day.

"But what's amiss?" the Kettle sobbed.
"Why, sir, you're surely blind,
Or you'd have noticed that the cook
Is shockingly unkind.

"I watched her make a cake just now—
If I'd a pair of legs
I'd run away! Oh, dear; oh, dear!
How she did beat the eggs!

"Nor was that all—remember, please,
'Tis truth I tell to you—
For with my own two eyes I saw
Her stone the raisins, too!

"And afterward—a dreadful sight!—
I felt inclined to scream!—
The cruel creature took a fork
And soundly whipped the cream!

"Now, can you wonder that my nerves
Have rather given way?
Although I'm at the boiling point,
I cannot sing to-day."

—New York Tribune.

SOME AMUSEMENTS OF CHINESE CHILDREN.

When Chinese children want more *active amusement, they play battledore* and shuttlecock, only the battledore is usually the thick sole of the shoe or the instep of the foot. They manage it so cleverly that it is quite common to see the shuttlecock struck some two or three hundred times without a single miss.

"Ta chiau," or "hitting the ball," is another favorite game. Most boys would, no doubt, consider it rather monotonous, since it is simply played by striking the ball to the ground with the hand as many times as possible.

"Ta-teh-lo" is "whipping the top." A Chinese top is made of bamboo with a piece of wood going through it and a large hole is cut in the side, which makes it have a fine humming sound as it spins.

"Hiding from the cat" is not unlike *our familiar "blind man's buff;"* one child having his eyes blinded, and trying to catch the others, who escape from him in all directions.

A STICK OF PEPPERMINT.

When Mother Bruin gave Topsey Bruin a whole cent, she said:

"*Topsey, that is for you,* because you are so good to the baby."

Topsey knew at once what he meant to do with it.

"Goody," he exclaimed, "I mean to buy a peppermint stick."

"Very well," replied Mother Bruin, "only don't eat it all at once or you might get ill. Too much candy at one time is not good for little bears."

"Can you buy a whole peppermint stick for a cent?" asked Topsey, anxiously.

"Oh, yes, I think so," said Mother Bruin. "Run and see!"

So Topsey ran as fast as his short, fat legs could carry him down the road to where, beside an old stump, Granny Brown kept a little shop where she sold candy and cakes and needles and thread and corn and potatoes and a *few other things.*

Topsey was so short that his woolly brown head only just reached to the counter, but he held up the cent and said in as loud a voice as he could:

"A stick of peppermint candy, please."

"Now that's too bad," cried Granny Brown. "I've just sold my last stick of peppermint to a little fellow about your size, who came in a great hurry and snatched the first piece he saw."

Topsey felt very badly. He did so want that stick of peppermint candy.

"Will any other kind do?" asked Granny Brown.

Topsey shook his head. No other kind would taste so good. He was sure of that. He stood for a minute holding the string of the little cart he had dragged in after him and then turned sadly away, wondering what he could buy with that cent.

Just then a little brown bear came puffing into the shop.

"Haven't you got any other kind?" he called, holding out a stick of peppermint. "I took the wrong kind. Wintergreen or chocolate or lemon—anything but peppermint."

"Yes, indeed," cried Granny Brown, while Topsey looked up with a joyful smile.

So Granny Brown speedily found a stick of lemon for the little bear who didn't like peppermint, and the little bear who did like peppermint got the stick he wanted, after all!

Oh, how good it did *taste!* And when he told Mother Bruin all about it, she said:

"Now, that happened because you *were a good little bear* and always kind to your little sister." Brooklyn Eagle.

A PAINTER OF CHILDREN.

The visit of M. Boutet de Monvel to America recently added to the interest with which the readers of St. Nicholas *read the text* and looked at the pictures by Monvel himself in an account by Marie von Vorst of the artist's life and work.

Great poets have written for children, she says; there are several writers whose immortal fame rests on fairy-tales and stories told to little people. But until the Frenchman, Maurice Boutet de Monvel, took his pencil and brush to draw and paint children—children of all classes and ages, at sport and work and play—until the Parisian parents clamored for him to make portraits of their little ones, we have never had a "painter in ordinary to children."

The French boy *at his games and pleasures,* on the way to the Lycee, with his black leather portfolio, dashing *through the Bois* de Boulogne on horseback, playing in the Tuileries or Luxembourg Gardens at the various French games with his companions—the French boy, poor or rich, scholar or apprentice, is in dress and manner a very different being from our own little fellows in America.

He wears his trousers short, very full, and drawn in at the knee by an elastic band. His suit is a sailor suit. His legs, in the coldest weather, are often bare. On his head is a cap known as the beret; over his shoulders is thrown a capuchon, or hooded cape. His suit is covered by a black apron, gathered in around his waist by a leather belt. Such is the schoolboy darting across the park and boulevard, an especially picturesque figure in a city where all is picturesque.

As to the little girls, they are perfectly bewitching! With their nurses they flit up and down the Avenue du Bois, their pretty dresses, flying ribbons, and big hats making bright spots of color as they troop up the Champs-Elysees, or stopping before a "Punch and Judy Show," or to buy a toy from the booths of the venders. These are the rich little maidens. Then there are the Jeannies and Maries and Catharines of the people, in soberer clothes, coarse blue stockings, stout laced boots, their dresses covered by *the inevitable black* apron. Hatless they go, winter and summer, to school, the neat pigtails bobbing behind as the child carries home a long loaf of bread, or joins her little friends on a bench in the Luxembourg Gardens, where the groups sew and chatter as sharply as the sparrows twittering around.

The French children are at once cheerful and sedate, polite and useful—a good combination, it seems to me! Indeed, it is hard to say which are *most attractive—the flowers* of Paris or the little people; for both make the city streets gay, winter and summer. But in this charming place M. Boutet de Monvel has found the children to be his inspiration, and the most delightful things of all.

Boutet de Monvel was born in Orleans in 1850. His family went to Paris to live when he was three years old, and there he grew up, surrounded by a houseful of younger brothers and sisters. As soon as he could hold a pencil Maurice began to draw, and later covered school books and slates and every available scrap of paper with his sketches.

As a young man he studied painting in the big studios of Paris under the most celebrated masters. Like most of the people whose names are important in science, art, and letters, Boutet de Monvel knew what it was to be poor, to struggle, and to be often discouraged. But determination to succeed, love for his work, faith in his inspiration, were stronger than circumstance. With his portfolio full of illustrations, he started out to earn his daily bread. At first refusals met him everywhere. "It would not have taken much to have completely discouraged me!" he has said.

But success was just before the disheartened artist. One day, when he entered a certain publishing house to ask for some illustrating work, M. Delagrave gave him a child's history of France to illustrate, and we can fancy with what delight the publishers greeted the quaint drawings which the unknown artist brought to them. "This was my debut," says M. de Monvel, "and after that I had all that I could do to fill the orders that came in to me."

Drains and Sanitation.

The basis of knowledge on which sanitation rests is furnished chiefly by the observation of facts on a large scale as they occur in actual life. Its aim has been the removal of conditions which experience has shown to be favorable to the propagation and spread of disease, and the substitution of other conditions. In general this means the removal of what we call dirt. Hence we get the purification of the ground by drainage, by refuse disposal, by impervious paving, and so on; the purification of drinking water by subsidence and filtration, or by having recourse to unpolluted sources, deep wells and springs; the purification of food stuffs by inspection, and the destruction of unwholesome articles; the purification of the air by ventilation and regulations as to space; the purification of rivers by the diversion of polluting materials, and so on. Such was the line of activity, the aim being the improvement of the general conditions of life. It acts in two ways; it removes those agencies by which disease is fostered and spread and it promotes health, thereby rendering individuals less susceptible to such risks as they may encounter. Another measure must be added, of a different character—namely, the segregation of the sick as centres of infection; hence isolation hospitals. But this movement was carried a very little way during the first period; its development belongs to the second, of which it is a very important feature. Twenty *years ago isolation hardly* existed; nobody went to the fever hospitals—there were scarcely any to go to; and the only infectious disease not received and treated in the general hospital was smallpox.—The Contemporary Review.

Musical Insects in Japan.

Singing birds are esteemed in all countries, but in Japan the musical sounds emitted by certain insects are appreciated. Listening to these minute singers has been for many centuries a favorite pastime of the Japanese, and has given birth to an original commerce at Tokio. Toward the end of May and the beginning of June may be seen suspended under the verandas of houses little cages of bamboo, from which break upon the silence of the *fresh twilight strange whistlings and* thrills which fill the heart with a delicate music. It is habitually in the evening, after the hour of the bath, that the people of Tokio seat themselves and listen to the natural concert. The most prized of these singing insects is the suzumushi. Its name means insect bell, and the sound which it emits resembles *that of a* little silver bell. It is a tiny black beetle with a flat body.

Maine has 175 factories in which fish and vegetables are canned.